The New-York Times.

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THE LATE HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Last Honors to the Lamented Dead.

Funeral Services at the House and at the Church.

Certainly no funeral of any man, not occupying an official position, and not connected with any military or civic society, or any other body which felt bound to be present as a mere duty of ceremony, was ever more largely attended than that of the lamented HENRY J. RAYMOND, the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, which took place yesterday afternoon. Long before the hour at which it had been announced that the services would take place, a large assemblage gathered in front of Mr. RAYMOND's residence, No. 12 West Ninth-street, whence the remains were to be escorted to the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of Tenth-street and University-place. In front of the church, also, a large gathering waited for the doors to open, and when they could obtain admittance, filled the edifice to overflowing, with the exception of the pews on either side of the central aisle, which had been reserved for those who were to accompany the remains to the church.

Meantime the rain began to fall in torrents, but in spite of the storm those in front of the church and those in front of the private residence kept their places and patiently waited. At 4:30 P. M. the pall-bearers, the chief mourners, the representatives of the Associated Press, and the friends and relatives of the bereaved family were assembled at Mr. RAYMOND's residence, where, in the drawing-room, in an elegant rosewood coffin, a portion of the lid of which was removed, the beloved features that they were on this day to look upon for the last time were exposed to view. The countenance had undergone no perceptible change. The expression was one of placidity such as the face might have borne if he were lying there in a peaceful slumber and visited by pleasant dreams. The remains were dressed in a suit of black, and the hands were crossed upon the breast. The silver plate on the coffin-lid bore this inscription:

HENRY J. RAYMOND.
DIED JUNE 18, 1869.
AGED 49 YEARS, 4 MONTHS AND 24 DAYS.

Upon the coffin lay wreaths and crosses of immortelles, placed there by loving hands.

Rev. Professor SHEDD offered a fervent prayer for the family, invoking upon them the divine mercy in their terrible bereavement, and asking that they might have strength to bear with meekness and humility the inflictions of His chastening hand. After all present had viewed the remains they were placed in a hearse, the concourse of spectators uncovering as they were borne from the house, and the procession moved through Tenth-street and University-place to the church in the following order:

1. The Reverend Clergy—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, of St. George's Church; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; and Rev. A. H. KELLOGG, of the University-place Presbyterian Church.

2. The hearse containing the remains, followed by the pall-bearers in carriages:

The Mayor of the City,	Admiral Farragut,
Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix,	Maj.-Gen. I. McDowell,
Judge C. P. Daly,	Hon. E. D. Morgan,
Mr. Thurlow Weed,	James Watson Webb,
Mr. Horace Greeley,	Mr. B. F. Tracy,
Mr. A. T. Stewart,	Mr. M. H. Grinnell,
Mr. Geo. W. Curtis,	Mr. C. C. Norvell.

3. The chief mourners—Mr. HENRY W. RAYMOND, only son of deceased; Mr. SAMUEL B. RAYMOND, of Rochester, and Mr. J. F. RAYMOND, of Detroit, brothers of deceased; his brothers-in-law, Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. WEAVER; Mr. GEORGE JONES, his partner and copublisher; Judge C. L. BENEDICT, of Brooklyn, and Mr. GILBERT E. JONES.

4. The physicians of deceased—Drs. DEWEES, RICHARDS, HUBBARD and DOUGLASS.

5. The representatives of the Associated Press: Mr. D. M. STONE, of the *Journal of Commerce*, Chairman.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, of the *New-York Express*.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, of the *New-York Sun*.

Mr. SAML. SINCLAIR, of the *New-York Tribune*.

Mr. HENRY WM. HURLBURT, of the *New-York World*.

6. The editorial, reportorial and business staff of the TIMES, composed of the following gentlemen:

S. S. Conant,	John Swinton,
Geo. Sheppard,	Geo. Pond,
M. Hennessy,	J. C. E. Coleman,
J. H. Thompson,	Frederick A. Schwab,
Edwin M. Bacon,	A. S. Mills,
C. C. Norvell,	John Ireland,
William F. G. Shanks,	Augustin Snow,
R. R. Sinclair,	Edward Crapsey,
G. F. Williams,	Charles Worley,
Gouverneur Carr,	Alfred Ford,
Thomas M. Newbould,	S. P. Cooper,
James C. Carlisle,	William Herries,
C. Morey,	Theodore Peverelly,
John Webb,	S. E. Todd,
Henry Glassford,	J. O. Harper,
M. F. Gale,	G. S. Thompson,
George Preston,	J. R. Wells,
Thomas Love,	Robert Finan.

7. Other friends of the family and of the deceased.

AT THE CHURCH.

The large crowd which had been waiting round the church doors availed themselves of the first opportunity of entering, and soon after the doors were opened the edifice was filled to overflowing. The galleries were crowded with ladies and children, and the seats on the floor of the church were occupied by numbers of our most prominent officials, literary men, merchants and lawyers.

Among those present were Ex-Governor Fenton, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor George W. Patterson, General Daniel E. Sickles, Mr. Abell, of Livingston County, Paul S. Forbes, Judges Daly and Alker, Wm. R. Stuart, Hon. Thos. E. Stewart, Ex-Postmaster Kelly, Clifton W. Tayleure, Hon. J. W. Hunter, Maunsel B. Field, Postmaster Jones, Ex-Assessor E. D. Webster, J. W. Wesley, Professor Ocsanyon, S. B. Ruggles, Isaac Van Anden, C. Warburton, J. B. Swain, the New-York *Herald* Club represented by Messrs. Samuel Glenn, Wm. F. Smythe, G. W. Hosmer, John J. Fitzpatrick, J. C. Fitzpatrick, Chas. H. Farrell, Charles G. Shanks, Ashley W. Cole and Michael J. Kelly; General John Cochrane, Marshall O. Roberts, the Presidents and numerous representatives of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets Republican Clubs, Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*; George P. Putnam, the well-known publisher; Charles L. Brace, Alderman White, Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*; Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the *Tribune*; Isaac W. England, publisher of the *Sun*; and Joseph Howard, Jr., of the *Star*, besides numerous other representatives of all the papers in the City.

On the arrival of the funeral cortége at the church, the clergy, consisting of Rev. Dr. TYNG, of St. George's, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG, Pastor of the Church, and Rev. G. T. SHEDD, proceeded to the porch and there received the remains, which they preceded up the aisle, Rev. Dr. TYNG reading the appropriate services. The coffin having been deposited near the communion table, the anthem commencing "Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days," was given with fine effect by the choir. The usual services of the Episcopal Church were then read by Rev. Dr. TYNG in a very impressive manner, after which the congregation joined in the hymn "I would not live alway."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER then advanced to the altar and delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF MR. BEECHER.

It is not expected that I should indulge in eulogy, nor even that I should attempt to recount the prominent facts in the history of him who is gone. But a few days ago he walked in manly vigor and unceasing activity. But to-day! Not when he was born, nor when he was in his cradle was he weaker than now. This man of strength and power in his coffin! So sudden, so instant was his death that it was as the fall of some mighty tree that had filled the air, wide and broad, with its strength and richness, but in an hour has felt the woodman's ax, and the place that knew it knows it no more, and will not forever. It is seldom that any one passes from life who has held any public position except the one he has built up for himself, on whose departure there has been so much sympathy, and good will, and admiration, and grief, and affection expressed as in the case of Mr. RAYMOND. He was called to a sphere of irradiation, in its very nature contestable, and was long habituated to discussion in times that have swayed men and the nation to the very bottom. Scarcely had his departure been flashed through the land, than with lightning-like rapidity comes back the testimony of his antagonists and friends to his goodness of nature, to his great capacity and the purity of his motives, and to the good work which he has done in his own community and the nation. It is a testimony of witnesses to the real goodness of this man, that those who were most opposed to him; that those whose hands were lifted with the pen of contest, laid it down to write his eulogy and express their heartfelt grief. He was a man who loved and was beloved. He was a man without hate, and, I might almost say, without animosity; a man the nearer you came to him and the better you knew him, the more you esteemed and loved him. You trusted him if you knew him; if you knew him it was to love him; and it is no small thing to say in this selfish world that his like is rarely met with. There are two things which I wish to emphasize in his public career, and only two. He stood in the widest pulpit that is known in modern society. The lawyer has his narrow sphere of the forum; the representative the close walks of the Legislature; the minister has his parish and the walls of his church; and scarcely speaks beyond. But there is, in this day, a pulpit which has no limit. It is that of the Press. It is literally the voice of one that speaks, that is crying in the wilderness. For all creeds, and for all the populace of the land throughout the nation's territories, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the daily papers speak; and there is not in modern civilization a power which can compare with this. There is no place in the land which has so developed the daily Press as this; and among the builders—I do not say the founders—but among the builders up of this foundation stands Mr. RAYMOND preëminently. Aside from his general abilities, he has conducted the Press; and I remark—and it is most grateful in such a time as this to remark upon it—I remark how singularly free his whole career has been from bitterness; how he refused to gain strength by the advocacy of passion; how he never used the malign passions, nor appealed to them in others; how reason and the higher moral sentiments breathed in his work; how to you in these higher feelings he uttered himself. And now that he has departed to look back upon his career and see how he wielded the mighty engine in behalf of good reason, in behalf of moral sentiments, covers a multitude of imperfections. I have it in my heart also to say—because, in common with all of you, I have heard his instability cited—I have heard it said that he was weak and trimming; but I never believed it. I recollect the time when the nation shivered like an aspen-leaf—when one man was worth an army. Those qualities which he possessed above all others were hope and indomitable courage. I remember, and ever shall feel grateful to this man who pressed to the front rank and who let his voice ring out clearly without a moment's hesitation, with the most unceasing energy to the end of the contest, that gave courage and hope and life to this great people. If this was trimming, oh, that there had been more such trimmers! That was a service which should enshrine a man's memory in a country's history, and make his name dear to the people. I thanked him for it. I still thank him; and I am glad to make mention of, and bear this testimony to, his fidelity in those days, when to be faithful required greatness of soul. My friends, it seems impossible that we are speaking of one who so little time ago walked among us; it seems impossible that we shall never see again that cheerful face, and take that cordial grasp; that we shall walk with him no more, and hear his counsel no more. But he is gone. He has fallen in the very prime of his life. The next ten years ought to have been worth more to us and to him than the last twenty were. He had taxed the resources of his life unduly, and has been cast down prematurely, because he had not lived within the due bounds of moderation in the use of himself. For obedience to God requires moderation in industries, not inordinate activities, even in the best spheres of life. He cannot repair the error, but it may be that we shall give some heed to it in this place of instruction. My voice can do him no good, or I would pour it out. Though I cannot do him any good by praise or by criticism, yet I hope that there may be some benefit to us in this solemn scene. For myself, for you, for all of us, is herein a lesson. What are those things which engaged his days and hours? What are the cares, the frets, the petty ambitions, the stinging annoyances, the small strifes, the friction, the sweat and tear of life? What are those things as we stand here and look back upon them measured by this hour, that should measure the worth of all things? What are those things that are past? How vain, how useless! What best may we do that, judged by this hour, we shall stand by his memory who lived not for himself but so associated himself with the welfare of mankind, especially with the community in which he was placed, that the work he leaves behind him shall be his memorial. For no man is great enough to be remembered in selfishness. The things which shall make our names memorable are those things which we do upon others and for others. Not those who have lived for themselves, but those who have lived for others, for their country, for their age. You and I, too, ere long shall come to this hour. You are strong, the blood beats now healthily in your veins, but in a short time you too shall be in the coffin, and you shall be followed by your friends to the tomb. Could we, if you were called hence to-day, speak well of your history? Have you earned the right to be spoken of gratefully in this solemn hour, and have your name handed down to others? Are you living above the world while in it, christianly, purely and nobly? Are you living with fear of God and with hope of immortality? For surely it is no unmeaning service of respect that you pay to-day. You come here to wear a nobler manliness, to take on the vows of a higher fidelity and to retain a sense of the urgency and importance of life. You come here to rebuke your passions, to seek the truth as it is in Jesus Christ, to check the uprising of pride and selfishness, and to take upon you the purpose and vows of fidelity to God and man. Blessed are they who when passing away need not the adventitious circumstance of place. Blessed are they whose mourners are those who have been the recipients of their continued kindness, they who have made their memories dear to hearts which they have enriched and blessed. And now, to-morrow and next week his name will be familiar, and many of us will cherish it as long as we live. But this great thundering city is like the ocean, and as when one falls overboard and gives one outcry, and the flying water is disturbed, but the huge waves pass over, the wrinkles are smoothed out and the sea is no fuller than before, so the great multitude will forget him and pass on. You who are so important to-day may be insignificant to-morrow. You who are taking hold of the very springs of life will drop them from your fingers. Oh, that God may grant to us all such a sense of our weakness here and responsibility there, that we may so improve life that when we lay it down we shall take it up again beyond the grave in a land where death is no more and where there is immortality and blessedness.

Rev. A. H. KELLOGG then delivered the following prayer:

O thou God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ! Thou dost invite us to perfect confidence in Thee. Thou hast taught us in Thy blessed Word that Thou art a Being of infinite perfections, and boundless in Thy love and in Thy grace; that Thou art the same when Thou dost smite as Thou art when Thou dost bless. Blessed is Thy name that Thou dost bind up the broken heart, as Thou hast said that "Thou wilt not break the bruised reed." And do Thou grant that we may therefore come into Thy presence with perfect trust and faith in Thy attributes and in Thy mercy. And do Thou vouchsafe by Thy Holy Spirit, whose name is the Comforter, to grant us that comfort wherewith Thou alone canst comfort Thy bereaved children. And do Thou especially, we beseech Thee, be nigh unto those from whom Thou hast taken away the strong staff; and while they weep this day because of Thy heavy hand upon them, do Thou give unto them grace that they may regard it as Thy fatherly correction; and that we may remember and perceive that it shall be good unto those that are patiently exercised thereby. And grant unto us all that we may perceive the workings of Thy providence; that we may remember that while we are in life we are liable to be called away at any time to give an account of our stewardship unto Thee. And do Thou grant that we may be faithful in our various callings and avocations; that we may be earnest in doing the work Thou hast committed to our hand. Do Thou grant that we may be the means of doing some good in our day and generation, and do Thou grant, Lord, to give us success in the various ministries which have been committed to us. May we be earnest in our work and labor of love, and live unto Thee; and may we die in union with Thy Church, with a good and reasonable and religious hope—a good hope through Christ—of acceptance with Thee. And do Thou grant unto us an interest in that atonement of our Blessed Lord and Saviour, and may we all be saved by faith in Him. And now do Thou dismiss us with Thy blessing, and may we receive it with joy; and may we experience that it is better to come to the house of mourning than to come to the house of feasting. Hear our prayer, and accept us for Jesus Christ's sake. Our Father, &c.

The benediction having been pronounced, those who were present embraced the opportunity of viewing the remains, passing up the central aisle and then through the chancel to the street. This occupied several minutes, owing to the large number who were in attendance.

The body was allowed to remain in the church all night, and will be privately interred at Greenwood Cemetery to-day. None but members of the family will be present.

Sentiment of the London Press.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.

The announcement of the sudden death of HENRY J. RAYMOND, which was received here by the cable on Saturday, creates a deep feeling of sorrow. The *Pall Mall Gazette* eulogizes Mr. RAYMOND as a publicist and journalist, and says his death creates a gap which cannot be filled.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in a similar article, says: "In private life Mr. RAYMOND was amiable, courteous, loyal and hospitable, and he was beloved by all, even when opposed to many in politics."

Resolutions of the Washington Correspondents' Club.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 21.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Correspondents' Club on the death of Mr. RAYMOND:

Whereas, We, the members of the Washington Correspondents' Club, have heard with sincere and heartfelt regret the announcement of the death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND; and

Whereas, We feel that in his decease American journalism has lost one of its most distinguished, able and useful leaders and representatives, and the country one of its best, wisest and most patriotic citizens and statesmen.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Washington Correspondents' Club, while bowing to the infinite wisdom which has removed him from among us, mingle our regrets with those of our professional brethren elsewhere at what seems to our vision his untimely death, and unite with them in acknowledging and honoring the ability which placed him in the front rank among journalists, in applauding the wisdom and purity which won him leadership among statesmen, and in revering the many great public and private virtues which rendered him admired and beloved, and which shall ever endear his memory to us and to his country.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family the expression of our sympathy and condolence in their sympathy, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them by the officers of the Club.

Dispatch from Senator Conkling.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, June 21.

Hon. Charles A. Dana:

I sincerely mourn, and many with me here, the death of Mr. RAYMOND.

(Signed) ROSCOE CONKLING.

Resolutions of the Board of Aldermen on Mr. Raymond's Death.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Mr. WHITE offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, Together with their fellow-citizens, the Common Council of the City of New-York are called upon to deplore the sudden and untimely end of HENRY JARVIS RAYMOND.

Resolved, That they hold in remembrance and honor the career by which he acquired fame for himself and credit to the State in which he was born, and the City in which he resided and principally labored.

Resolved, That whether as member of the Assembly, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, or Representative of the State in Congress, his public services were marked by dignity and ability, and that the same qualities enabled him to establish and maintain a journal ranking among the foremost of its contemporaries, and a monument to his indefatigable industry as a writer and editor.

Resolved, That the loss that the community has thus sustained is difficult to bear and still more difficult to make good, and that we deeply sympathize with his immediate relatives and friends as with his countrymen at large.

Resolved, That out of respect to the memory of deceased the flags on the City Hall be displayed to half-mast during the funeral ceremonies.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, suitably engrossed and framed, be transmitted by the Clerk of the Common Council to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. WARD, who said that the district he had the honor to represent was the first to give Mr. RAYMOND a political nomination and to introduce him to public life. He had known Mr. RAYMOND, and he honored him as a politician, a cultured gentleman, an honest man and a good citizen. He felt that not only Mr. RAYMOND's family and friends, but the country at large has sustained by his death a loss which was irreparable. He trusted that the resolutions would be adopted.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously, and the Board immediately afterward adjourned.

The Pennsylvania Registry Law—The Grounds of Judge Sharswood's Decision.

As already stated in the TIMES, Judge SHARSWOOD, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, on Saturday, declared the new Registry law of that State unconstitutional. The case was that of PATTERSON *et al. vs.* The various city officers of Philadelphia, and was brought to test the law. In the course of the opinion the following points were presented:

1. By the general system, meaning that provided for the State generally, the officers of the election are chosen, as heretofore, by the electors of each election district. In Philadelphia they are to be appointed by a Board composed of the Aldermen of the city, persons chosen by the several wards for the performance of entirely different duties.

2. By the general system, the Assessors are bound to assess all persons claiming that privilege at any time up to the tenth day before the election. In Philadelphia no assessment can be made after the 20th day of September in every year.

3. By the general system, the Assessors are bound to assess all who claim a right to vote. In Philadelphia they are to assess only those who are qualified voters at the time of the assessment, and must annex their affidavits to the lists that every person whose name is contained therein is a qualified elector, having a fixed residence in the division, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

4. By the general system a person whose name is not on the Assessors' list may prove his qualification on the day of election at the polls. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof at least ten days before the election, and to a different tribunal, the Division Canvassers.

5. By the general system the claimant of a vote may prove his residence by any one qualified voter of the district. In Philadelphia he is required to make such proof, in addition to his own oath or affirmation, by the affidavit of two qualified voters of the division, whose names are contained on the Assessors' division transcript, under the head of private householders.

6. By the general system, in order to prove the payment of taxes, the tax receipt need not be produced if the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any. In Philadelphia, if his name is not on the original Assessors' list, the tax receipt must be produced in addition to proof made by satisfactory evidence that the tax had been paid to the proper person authorized to receive it.

7. By the general system the Assessors are to place upon their lists and assess all persons claiming a right to vote, without any regard to their condition or station in society. In Philadelphia they are forbidden to assess originally any person boarding at any hotel, tavern, sailors' boarding-house or restaurant, or any person who has not a fixed residence in the district.

8. By the general system, the right of any person claiming to vote may be challenged at the polls on the ground of non-residence by any qualified voter. In Philadelphia no voter whose name is registered can be challenged at the polls on any question of residence.

9. By the general system persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens under the act of Congress, and who design to be naturalized before the next election may be assessed. In Philadelphia no one not actually naturalized on or before the 20th of September can be assessed.

No one would pretend to say that these were not matters of fundamental importance, and in direct violation of the Constitution. The act is, therefore, declared void and of no effect, and the injunction to restrain the various officers from carrying it into operation is granted.

TELEGRAMS.

Sailing of the French Cable Expedition.

The Great Eastern Rapidly Laying the Line.

Withdrawal of the Cambridge Crew from the International Match.

FRANCE.

Banquet on the Great Eastern—The Work of Laying the Cable Begun.

BREST, Monday, June 21—Noon.

A banquet was given on board the steamship *Great Eastern* last night. Toasts were given in honor of the Emperor NAPOLEON, Queen VICTORIA and President GRANT, and to the union of France, England and America. At an early hour this morning the shore line and the deep-sea cable were spliced, and at daylight the whole expedition put to sea, the *Great Eastern* paying out the cable with ease and rapidity. Dispatches received from on board the steamer show that the work is going on without interruption.

Schneider Again Made President of the Corps Legislatif—Movements of the Viceroy of Egypt—The French Cable.

PARIS, Monday, June 21.

SCHNEIDER has been reappointed President of the Corps Legislatif, and ALFRED LEROUX, Baron JEROME DAVID and DUMERAL Vice-Presidents.

ISMAEL PASHA, the Viceroy of Egypt, leaves this city for London to-morrow.

BREST, Monday, June 21.

The steamship *Great Eastern* has arrived off this port. The weather is very delightful. The splice to the shore end will soon be made, and the new cable under way.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Troubles in Ireland—The Irish Church Bill—Reported Withdrawal of the Cambridge Crew from the International Race.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.

In the House of Commons this evening Sir JOHN GRAY, member for Kilkenny, asked the Government if there was any reason to apprehend further troubles in Ireland, and if the military force in that country was to be strengthened. Mr. FORTESCUE, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated that the Government was informed that Mr. JOHNSTON, a prominent Orange leader in Ireland, had called a meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the 12th of July. This was not an act of hostility to the Government; but the practice of increasing the military force in Ireland about the time of this anniversary was never more necessary than in the present year.

In the House of Lords to-night Earl GREY gave notice that he should move to omit in the Irish Church bill that portion of the preamble which provides that the property or proceeds of said Church shall not be held or applied for the maintenance of any church or clergy or other ministry, or for the teaching of religion.

It is reported that the Cambridge boatmen will withdraw from the match with the Harvard Club.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club Regatta.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club Regatta came off to-day. The course was from the Nore to Dover. Twelve yachts sailed, starting at 8:35 A. M. The *Condesa* arrived at Dover in the evening at 6:02, *Julia* at 6:04, *Fiona* at 6:12, *Cristabel* at 6:21, *Egeria* at 6:23, *Cambria* at 6:24½, *Alarm* at 6:35. By time and allowance the *Julia* won the first prize, £100, and the *Egeria* the second prize, £40.

SPAIN.

Republican Demonstrations—The Reading of the Constitution Received with Republican Cries.

MADRID, Monday, June 21.

The official reading of the new Constitution in many places in the country was answered with republican cries. Slight disturbances have occurred at Ferrol, Leon and Pantevedra, but they were promptly suppressed.

A grand Republican demonstration will be made here to-morrow in honor of the victims of the Revolution of '66. The National Pantheon will be inaugurated and the remains of illustrious Spaniards will be conducted by a procession through the streets and deposited in the edifice with appropriate ceremonies. Disturbances are apprehended, which the Government is taking precautions to prevent.

General PREUBLA has been taken to Cadiz, where he will be tried by court-martial.

GERMANY.

The Duty on Petroleum and Sugar.

BERLIN, Monday, June 21.

The Zollverein Parliament having rejected the proposed duty on petroleum, Count VON BISMARCK declared that the Presidency of the Zollverein would not consent to any revision of the actual duty, unless the Chamber reconsidered its action. The duty on sugar has passed. The session will close to-morrow.

ITALY.

Tumults in Milan—Proclamation by the Prefect of the Province.

MILAN, Monday, June 21.

Slight tumults occurred here yesterday. The military were called out but met with no resistance. All is quiet now.

Count TORRE, the Prefect of the Province, has issued a proclamation, threatening to take severe measures to repress the outbreaks if they are renewed.

CUBA.

The Captured American Schooner—Review of the Volunteers.

HAVANA, Monday, June 21.

The Spanish war steamer *Fernando Catolico* sailed to-day with the captured schooner *Lahoes* in tow for Kingston, for the purpose of bringing her case before the English Court there for carrying articles contraband of war. The Spanish authorities refused to take any action, as the *Lahoes* was captured on the high seas.

ESPINAR, the acting Captain-General, reviewed the volunteers on Saturday.

MEXICO.

Arrival of Minister Nelson—Trouble Between the Authorities and the Captain of the Pensacola—The Various Revolutions—The Elections.

CITY OF MEXICO, Monday, June 14, via HAVANA, Monday, June 21.

Mr. NELSON, the new Minister of the United States, arrived here on the 12th.

The authorities at Acapulco had some difficulty with the United States steamer *Pensacola*, and an order was served upon her Commander to the effect that she must not leave the harbor. Without paying any attention to the order, the *Pensacola* sailed on the next day.

The troubles in Queretaro are increasing. The Federal forces in Michoacan and Guanajuato have been ordered to reinforce the troops in the State of Queretaro. The latest news from Queretaro is to the effect that the Federal party have displaced the State officers, and are executing prisoners for treason. A revolution is on foot in Guadalajara. General PLACIDO VEGA has arrived at Tepec.

General LOZADA has issued an order for a division of lands and *haciendas* among the Indians. This is looked upon as the beginning of a war of races.

Owing to the vigorous measures of the Government, kidnapping is on the decrease in all parts of the country.

There is much excitement over the coming elections. The *Two Republics* (newspaper) predicts that the Government will surely carry the day. TEJADA allows the Church many privileges, and will gain its aid in the elections.

JAPAN.

Yeddo Full of Armed Men—The Crops—Exportation of Teas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 21.

The following additional intelligence was received by the steamer *Great Republic*, from Yokohama, May 29:

Since the return of the Mikado to Yeddo, the city was full of armed men. The retainers of the Daimios had been summoned to meet His Majesty. The Parliament, consisting of 270 members, was in session in Yeddo.

The markets were dull, with only a few sales of cotton goods; woolens were unchanged. The business in silk was limited; the settlements amounted to 150 piculs, chiefly medium and lower class. The stock of silk had been reduced to 50 piculs, and prices were unchanged, with symptoms of a weakness for inferior kinds. The weather is favorable to the new crop, and the worms had successfully reached the second stage.

The exports for the present season amount to 14,400 bales. *Teas.*—The exports from Yokohama for the season amounts to 10,986,700 pounds. But few samples of new tea have been received; not enough to report on satisfactorily. Settlements for American markets, 300 piculs. The stock was low and prices firm. *Freights*—To New-York, per sail, £3; per steamer, $45.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Travel on the Pacific Railroad—Gold Hunters for Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 21.

Ex-Senator WADE, Senator ROSCOE CONKLING and party have arrived here from the East in PULLMAN's palace car. A party left Sacramento for New-York on the 19th of June, including Governor BLAISDELL, of Nevada, and other prominent Nevadians and Californians.

Companies A, D and G, Eighteenth United States Cavalry, left here on Saturday for Arizona.

A schooner sailed hence last week carrying a party of prospectors for gold fields in Alaska.

A small boat belonging to the United States steamer *Mohican*, was sunk by the *Oakland* ferry-boat on Friday, causing the drowning of Midshipman W. H. SOUSE, of Augusta, Me.

A large quantity of opium, received by the steamship *Great Republic*, has been seized by the revenue authorities for violation of the Custom laws.

Another Revolution in Tahiti.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 21.

Advices from Tahiti announce another revolution in that island. The Governor of Tahiti, Count DERRAICIERE, proclaimed his intention of establishing a new form of Internal Government and proceeded to arrest M. BOYER, the Ordonateur, and M. WALLAR, who had recently arrived from France as Procureur of the Imperial Chef de Justice Judiciare, by appointment by the Emperor. They had only disapproved of any change in the recognized Government, but the Governor accused them of conspiracy against his person. No communication with others was permitted them, and writing materials were refused. Orders were immediately issued to prepare the French transport *Chesort* for sea, the object being to remove Mr. BOYER from the island. There was great indignation and excitement among the people of Tahiti, and the arrival of the present Governor's successor was anxiously awaited.

THE INDIANS.

Attack on a Surveying Party—Spotted Tail on the War Path—The Sioux Still Fighting.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 21.

The *Republican* has a special from Hays City, Kansas, dated June 19, which says: Colonel GREENWOOD's surveying party, who are surveying the route of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, from Sheridan to Denver, was attacked this morning a few miles beyond Sheridan by a band of Cheyennes. The surveyors were well armed, and, after a desperate fight, succeeded in killing four Indians, wounding several and putting the balance to flight. Two brothers in GREENWOOD's party, named SCHUYLER, were wounded, one critically and the other slightly. The Indians report that Spotted Tail, with two hundred lodges, has left the reservation, and is coming down, with what intention is not known. Army officers who came down on the steamer *Cora* report a fight between the Sioux and Rees below Fort Buford, in which the Sioux lost ten killed and fifteen wounded, and the latter lost one killed and thirty wounded. The Sioux have gone for reinforcements, and intend to renew the fight.

BASE BALL.

The Red Stockings vs. The Athletics, in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 21.

About 20,000 persons witnessed the game of base ball between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Athletics, of this city. The Athletics were short their pitcher and their play was not up to their usual standard, while the Red Stockings played well, making but few misplays. The game resulted in favor of the Cincinnati club by a score of 27 to 18, as follows:

Cincinnati.......... 2, 5, 0, 1, 0, 9, 5, 0, 5—27.
Athletic............ 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 6, 1, 7, 1—18.

Umpire—ELIAS COPE, of the Maryland Club, of Baltimore.

The Recent Revenue Seizures in St. Louis—Troops for Texas—The Weather in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, June 21.

The sugar, coffee, cigars and pepper which were seized in May last by the Surveyor of this port, for alleged fraudulent withdrawal from the Custom-house at New-Orleans, were, on Friday and Saturday, in course of transfer from the different premises in this city to the United States bonded warehouse. The total value of the property seized was between $70,000 and $80,000. Some forty merchants were innocently involved in the transaction.

A company of the Tenth United States Infantry arrived here on Saturday from St. Paul, and were transferred to the steamer *Thompson Dean*, for New-Orleans, whence they will proceed to Brownsville, Texas.

A heavy storm of rain passed over this city yesterday afternoon. The weather had been very warm for several days, the thermometer indicating 90° in the shade; but since the storm, the temperature has been a good deal cooler.

Elmira College—The Annual Excursion Party.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Monday, June 21.

The Elmira College annual excursion party will leave this city for a tour of the Upper Lakes to-morrow morning. The party numbers about one hundred ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Professor FORD, of the College. Among the prominent gentlemen accompanying the excursion are Rev. Dr. COWLES, President of the College, Professor C. S. FARRAR, of Vassar College, Hon. E. N. FRISBIE, Ex-Mayor of this City, and others. The representatives of the Elmira Press will also be of the company. The party have chartered the splendid screw propeller *Pacific* at Buffalo for the trip, at a cost of $3,000, and will leave that city to-morrow afternoon. Wednesday will be spent in Cleveland, and Thursday in Detroit. The whole time occupied will be about ten days. The trip includes a visit to the copper mines of Lake Superior.

A British Ship in Distress off Tybee.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, June 21.

The ship *Vestalinden*, from Matanzas, for Falmouth, England, arrived off Tybee yesterday in distress. Her Captain and one seaman died on Saturday, and several of her crew are now sick.

The Court of Appeals Calendar.

ALBANY, Monday, June 21.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, June 22: 88, 23, 170, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 46, 51, 152, 38.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—A fire last evening destroyed the extensive carpenter shop of STANTON & MCGARVEY, on Twenty-third and Market streets. The stables adjoining, with a valuable horse, were also consumed. It is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss, which is heavy, is not stated.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 21.—JAMES RUSSELL, a bold and skillful shop-lifter was arrested in New-York and brought here yesterday to answer a charge of grand larceny.... ARTHUR A. SMITH, a cartman, was arrested last evening for making a murderous assault on his wife with a carving knife, inflicting a serious wound in the neck.

PROVIDENCE, June 21.—The June meeting of the Narragansett Park Association commences to-morrow and continues four days. Premiums have been offered amounting to $15,000. Many famous horses have been entered, and a large attendance of people is anticipated.

TROY, N. Y., June 21.—The straw paper mill of BEACH & CO., at Sandy Hill, was burned on Saturday night. The loss is $20,000; insurance from $10,000 to $15,000.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—Governor CLAFLIN has signed the Prohibitor Liquor law, to go into effect July 1.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—Mrs. ANN PESTLONEL was burned to death yesterday by the explosion and ignition of a can of coal oil.

WARRENSBURG, N. Y., June 21.—The first through passenger train over the Adirondack Railroad, from Saratoga, arrived at Thurman Station, three miles from this place, at 12:15 P. M. to-day. Hereafter the trains will run regularly, making the new route to Lake George.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of Cyrus Coachman, the Negro Murderer, at Darlington Court-House—Singular Spectacle—Demeanor of the Negro Sheriff—Last Speech of the Condemned.

From the Charleston News.

FLORENCE, S. C., Friday, June 18.

The first execution in South Carolina, under the new Radical State Government, took place to-day. At 4:30 this afternoon, COACHMAN, a negro murderer, paid the penalty of his crime at Darlington Court-house. The event was attended with considerable excitement throughout this and the adjoining counties, especially among the colored population. The whites, too, had their interest aroused by the fact that the Sheriff and most of the other officials who were to act on the occasion were negroes.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

CYRUS COACHMAN, colored, was convicted before Judge RUTLAND, at the last term of Court in Darlington, of the murder of ROBERT P. SUGGS, colored, near Florence, on the 10th of January, 1869, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution of the sentence was delayed, in order to allow time for an investigation of the case by the Governor, to whom a petition for pardon was made. The Governor, as is his plan now with all such cases, applied to the Judge for his opinion on the case. Judge RUTLAND wrote an opinion, and also submitted an outline of the testimony, which was voluminous. The murdered man—SUGGS—was clerk in a store, and was murdered by a party of five persons for the purpose of stealing the goods in the store. Some of the goods were found with COACHMAN—in his house and about it. His explanation was that he bought them from one of the other four—one who was not caught. It was clearly proven that SUGGS was murdered by one of a party of five, and two witnesses identified COACHMAN as one of that five, although it could not be proven that he dealt the fatal blow. His being present, aiding and abetting, is as conclusive against him in law as if he were proven to have himself done the deed. All the witnesses concur in proving COACHMAN to have been present. Judge RUTLAND describes COACHMAN as having a bad face, and the homicide as a most daring, unprovoked and premeditated act. The case was well defended; but COACHMAN was convicted mainly upon negro evidence, and by a jury partly composed of colored men.

The ground of appeal for Executive clemency consisted almost entirely in a feeble doubt as to identity. At the Coroner's inquest, at which EDWARD JACKSON, colored—who was also tried for the murder along with COACHMAN—was present and COACHMAN was not, one witness, WINDHAM, swore that JACKSON was the murderer. WINDHAM seems to have relied entirely in this identification upon the coat that JACKSON wore at the inquest, swearing then that the coat was the same as that worn by the murderer. When, however, WINDHAM was confronted with JACKSON (without the coat) and COACHMAN together in court, he swore that the murderer was COACHMAN, and not JACKSON. Besides, JACKSON proved an alibi. So that there remained not even a shadow of support for a petition; yet a petition was made. After a careful consideration of Judge RUTLAND's opinion, together with the evidence in detail, the Governor declined to interfere further in COACHMAN's behalf with the regular operation of the law.

THE PRISONER MAKES A FULL CONFESSION.

During the night and early this morning the prisoner told several different stories in regard to the murder, but at 11 o'clock to-day, Captain E. K. DARGAN, who was appointed by the Court to defend the prisoner, called upon him, when he made a confession, implicating negroes who had not heretofore been known in connection with the crime. Prominent among them is an intelligent mulatto rascal named HOWE, who was formerly Deputy Sheriff, and who was one of the principal witnesses for the State in the case. The confession was taken down by a Magistrate, and warrants for the arrest of the parties implicated have been made out. The confession is as follows:

CHARLES HOWE organized the party that killed SUGGS about ten days before the murder. MOSES WILLIAMS, PERRY GREEN, TOM GREEN, JIM EVANS, JOHN HARLLEE and myself were the party. HOWE and EVANS did not go to the store; all the rest did and had guns, excepting me and HARLLEE. The plan was to hold SUGGS and then rob the store. When we got to the store, WILLIAMS jumped on the counter to seize him, but they suddenly abandoned this plan, and determined to kill him. WILLIAMS then handed me his gun, and asked me to go outside and shoot SUGGS. I refused, and so did another fellow, who was also asked. He then told TOM GREEN to shoot SUGGS. I did not see GREEN go out, but suddenly a gun was fired through the window from outside and SUGGS fell dead. GREEN came inside and HARLLEE and me ran out and hid in the bushes near a fence corner. The goods thrown out of the store were put in bags and carried to the house of a negro named MERRITT, and were equally divided. After this each one gave a portion to HOWE. ANDREW JACKSON was not with us. A few days afterward HOWE came to my house and said that some one had told upon me, and advised my wife to hide the goods in the bed and under the house, which she did. HOWE went off, but came back shortly after with EVANS, who said he came to arrest me, and HOWE then pointed out where the goods were hid.

SCENES BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

The time appointed for the execution was between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. In the forenoon a crowd of about five hundred negroes, men, women and children, and some one hundred and fifty whites, assembled in the neighborhood of the gallows, which had been erected in the rear of the jail, and about the centre of the town. Here they waited patiently until 3 P. M., when the condemned was marched from his temporary prison, surrounded by a guard of seventy men, thirty of whom were negroes, all armed with guns and pistols, and under command of the colored Sheriff, T. C. COX, and his deputies, JOHN W. LEE, white, and JOE CALVIN, colored. A coffin was borne by four negroes in front of the condemned, and the cocked hat and sword of his Union League Company were carried by two others. The prisoner was dressed in a white robe and stocking feet, with ISAAC BROCKINGTON, E. M. PINCKNEY and JAMES HAMILTON (the negro ministers who had been with him since yesterday) beside him singing hymns. He walked steadily to the place of execution, about 150 yards distant, where he was seated. The gallows consisted of two upright posts, with a cross beam and a trap five and a half feet from the ground. The trap being too low, a pit one and a half feet deep was dug for the trap to swing into. After a hymn by the minister, COACHMAN mounted the ladder, accompanied by COX and LEE. The sentence of the Court and the respite of the Governor from the 19th of April to the 18th of June, were read to the prisoner by COX. LEE then read the confession which the prisoner had made at 11 o'clock A. M. COACHMAN pronounced it correct, and signed it with his mark. At 4:20 P. M. PINCKNEY, the minister, mounted the scaffold and said: "By request of the prisoner, the crowd will sing,

"'Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound,
My ears attend the cry.'"

The crowd complied. PINCKNEY then prayed, saying that it was a source of consolation to know that the prisoner felt that death had lost its sting and the grave its victory. He hoped that this lesson would be a warning to all the colored people in the district. A glass of water was then brought to the prisoner, and COX began to adjust the cap, but desisted in consequence of the remonstrance of the crowd. The ministers sang another hymn, during which the rope was put about his neck. At this point a dispute arose between the Sheriff and his deputies and the crowd whether the prisoner should fall three feet or one and a half feet, but it was finally decided in favor of the former distance. The prisoner then addressing COX, said: "Before you put on the cap I want to say something." Permission being granted, he said:

LAST SPEECH OF THE CONDEMNED.

"Well, my friends, I have to say 'Good-bye' from five hundred throats (I am going from you, but I do not want you to weep for me. Pray for me. I have a friend in Jesus Christ. Tell my wife MARIE to meet me in Heaven. I want all of you to meet me there. I do not mind that I have to die this death, for I did not commit the murder, and if it please Almighty God, to-morrow this time I shall be in a better place than this. I thank Almighty God that no person can say I have done anything against him, and I have nothing in my heart against any one. Tell MARIE to meet me in Heaven, and I want all of you to meet me there."

The speech was distinctly uttered, but with a pause between each sentence, as if he were gasping for breath. The key to unlock the handcuffs was sent for, and while waiting, the prisoner said, "I wish Mr. WYNDHAM was here, that I might tell him to tell the truth about my being the man that committed the murder." [WYNDHAM was the man who identified the prisoner.]

THE CLOSING SCENE.

At 4:25 the key came, the handcuffs taken off, and the hands tied behind the prisoner's back. The white cap was then put on and five minutes spent in adjusting the knot behind the left ear. The Sheriff then asked the prisoner "if he was ready," to which he replied distinctly, "Yes." The Sheriff then stepped down, the ladder was removed, the signal given, and at 4:30 o'clock Deputy Sheriff CALVIN cut the rope holding the trap with a hatchet: the trap fell and the prisoner with it. His neck was broken by the shock. The feet of the corpse, in swinging around, touched the bottom of the pit; and a shovel was sent for to dig the pit deeper, a negro holding the feet on one side during the operation. Dr. LUNNEY examined the corpse after it had swung five minutes, and let it hang half an hour. It was then cut down and turned over to his friends for burial. There was only one nervous movement of the body when the knot slipped to the back of the neck.

HOPES OF A RESCUE.

From the time of reaching Darlington until his death, the prisoner was perfectly cool. Early this morning he said, "I do not think I'll be hung, as I belong to a league the members of which are sworn to protect each other, and I do not believe they will let me be hung." Whenever a noise was made the prisoner would turn suddenly in the direction of it with a beaming countenance, as if he thought it was the noise of a rescuing party. He prayed with the ministers and expressed himself late in the day as being converted. Previous to this he said that he was sorry Governor SCOTT had respited him; it did him harm, as he had commenced to make his peace with Jesus, but as soon as he heard that he thought he was going to get clear, he stopped praying right short off. On the way to the gallows he walked firmly, and during all of the exercises (in which he took no audible part, neither in singing nor praying, the nervous twitching of his lips might have been occasioned by prayer) he was perfectly unmoved and apparently indifferent to his fate. He was evidently impressed with the belief that he had received a full pardon for all of his sins, and would, as he expressed it, soon be in a better place. The crowd behaved remarkably well. Very few citizens witnessed the execution. The negro guards seemed more anxious that the prisoner should not escape or be rescued than the whites, and obeyed all orders to keep the crowd of negroes and whites back with the firmness and alacrity of veteran soldiery. After the body was cut down the crowd slowly dispersed.

The Revenue Seizures in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, June 21.

We have known for several days past that one of the most important seizures ever made under the Internal Revenue laws, has been effected by the revenue officers in this Supervision District, but at the request of the officers having the matter in charge, we have until now deferred any reference to it. The particulars of this seizure are as follows: About two weeks since, upon information received at the office of the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, Mr. ALEXDER FULTON, in this city, that officer proceeded to make an inspection of the large establishment known as ULMAN's distillery, situated at South Side, Baltimore County, on the Washington turnpike, a short distance south of Gwynn's Falls Bridge. The result of this inspection was the issue of an order by the Supervisor to the Collector of the Fifth District, General STANTON, to seize all the property found at this locality, including the buildings, machinery and apparatus and about 2,000 gallons of rye whisky, the value of the entire property being, at a moderate computation, not less than $300,000. It was discovered that, through the connivance or culpable neglect of the Government officers until lately in charge of this distillery, the most ample facilities had been afforded to the owner of this distillery to perpetrate wholesale frauds upon the revenue. The various sections of the Revenue law regulating distilleries, and the imposition and collection of taxes on distilled spirits, had been violated almost without exception, and without entering into particulars, which will be developed in the course of the legal proceedings ere long to take place before the United States District Court in this city, we may say, generally, that many strange tricks of the whisky trade have been discovered. The law regulating and providing for the strict custody of the product of the still by the Government officials, the gauger and storekeeper assigned to duty at the distillery had been utterly ignored and set at defiance. The cistern-room and warehouse, which the law and regulations presume to be always under the close custody of Government locks, in the charge of storekeeper and gauger, had been suffered to be in complete control of the distiller, who seems to have set up a compounding or rectifying establishment in the latter apartment, whereby, in addition to arrangements for cheating the innocent consumers of *new* old rye into the delusion that what they are drinking is of almost venerable age by infusions of peach juice, oak shavings, &c., the most brilliant facilities were also afforded for defrauding the Government of a large share of the tax due from the products of the still. This immense distillery is the largest and most complete in this section of the country, capable of producing not less than two thousand five hundred gallons of whisky per diem. Some idea of the magnitude and extent of the establishment and its capacities may be inferred from the fact that the owner has just completed a new bonded warehouse capable of storing not less than twelve thousand barrels, which is also included in the property now under seizure. The trial growing out of this seizure, for the forfeiture of the immense property and the recovery of numerous penalties and fines charged to have been incurred by the proprietor of this distillery, A. J. ULMAN, will doubtless be one of the most important that has ever taken place under the Revenue law.

Movements of Vice-President Colfax in New-England.

From the Springfield Republican, June 21.

Mr. COLFAX, with his wife, is spending a week in visiting some personal friends in various parts of New-England. They came up over the Housatonic Road to Pittsfield, on Friday, from New-York. Though his presence was not generally known upon the train even, the people of Great Barrington and Lee had somehow learned of his intended passage, and gathered in numbers at their respective depots to greet him. He addressed a few words to the crowd at each place. At Pittsfield he and his wife were the guests of Mr. DAWES, and in the evening received most of the ladies and gentlemen of the town; while the Good Templars, who had been having a strawberry festival that night, called upon him at the close of the evening in a body, and, through a little girl of three years old, presented him with a bouquet, to which he responded with a brief speech. Next morning Mr. and Mrs. COLFAX drove over to Lenox to see some friends; and in the afternoon they were entertained at dinner by Mr. THOMAS COLT in a very elegant manner. Spending Sunday quietly in Springfield with their friends, they go to-day to Strafford, Vt., to spend a day with Senator MORRILL, and return on Wednesday and go on to Hartford. There, in the evening, there will be a public reception at the house of the father of Governor JEWELL; and on Thursday the Vice-President will be received by the Connecticut Legislature, which is still in session. In the afternoon of that day he goes to Providence as the guest of Governor ANTHONY, and will afterward visit and spend the Sunday in Newport, whence he will return, making a call at Stamford, Conn., on his way to New-York, and thence, in a few days more, go to his home in Indiana.

Foreign Markets by Cable.

FRANKFORT, Monday, June 21.

United States Bonds closed easier, but not quotably lower.

HAVRE, Monday, June 21.

COTTON closed quiet and steady on spot and to arrive.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUR NEW WEST. By SAMUEL BOWLES. (Hartford: Hartford Publishing Company. New-York, J. D. DENISON.)

We recently noticed Mr. BOWLES' "Switzerland of America"—a little book treating of the Colorado portion of his journey to the Great West a year or two ago; and we have here, in a larger and more comprehensive shape, the narrative of his entire expedition, made in company with Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Governor [illegible], Lieutenant-Governor BROSS and their party, across the continent and along the Pacific slope. It is a well-written volume on a subject which, as all readers are aware, is of a general and surpassing interest. *Our New West*, described in it, contains more than half the territory of the entire Union, and comprehends the wildest, grandest, most beautiful and most formidable features of that magnificent area. It has an extent of seventeen hundred miles from the Missouri westward to the Pacific—the thoroughfare being four stages: the first called the Plains, stretching from Omaha westward for five hundred miles, over a treeless ground that looks level to the eye, but in reality gradually rises to the passes of the Rocky Mountains; the second extending from these last, for five hundred miles more, at a height of ten or twelve thousand feet above the sea-level, over a succession of ridges and rolling ground, rich in a world of minerals, and full of the most impressive spectacles of natural scenery, to the edge of the Salt Lake Basin; the third, measured still westward for a space of five hundred miles, through a rather doleful alkali region, rising gradually between Mormondom and the Nevada Sierra into an elevation of seven thousand feet at the halfway place, and subsiding at the ridge to about four thousand; and the fourth stage of two hundred miles going from the Nevada ridge down to Sacramento and the sea, thus completing the long thoroughfare of half the continent.

The work begins with the highly-interesting story of the great roadway, through all its windings; and then the reader is carried into the vigorous young State of Colorado, so distinguished among the States for its high-rolling and forest-covered mountains, its broad parks lying like paradises within their gigantic hill-enclosures, and its quiet and intelligent race of Utes or "Mountaineers," bearing a name autochthonous and born of the ground they have trod for ages, among the ridges and gorges of that grand Oberland—a very striking and attractive subject, to which we lately directed attention. From Colorado we are conducted to the Salt Lake City, where the party of tourists were received with extraordinary welcome and hospitality by Mr. YOUNG, the patriarch, and all his melancholy Mormons. Mr. BOWLES knows "how to observe," and he gives a great variety of interesting information concerning that Valley and its people. He noticed a system of coöperative trading among them, such as in the older States has cost so much effort and produced so little benefit. In the Salt Lake City that principle is at work, not for the reasons that urge people in the East, but under the stimulus of self-defence against the Gentiles, who are now preparing to pour in upon them and threaten to diminish them or do away with them. The Mormon rulers, anxious to keep together their peculiar flock, now numbering about 125,000 persons, have made working, manufacturing and trading organizations, under which they will act together and trade with one another, thus giving them a motive and encouragement to preserve their name and character in any future pressure of circumstances. The coöperative business is connected with their Church government, and this last, also, will have the benefit of the principle—a principle which, curiously enough, seems to bring back something of the Middle Age system which made the Church and the State work together. The Mormons appear to succeed in these economic plans of theirs; and perhaps our own baffled experimentalists may yet learn something from them on this subject. Mr. BOWLES noticed another fact which also has its bearing on the social economy of the Mormons in its department of agriculture—though the wisdom of the Elders has nothing to do with it. It is the change observable in the climate of that region. On this subject our author says:

"But a singular change seems to be creeping over all our Western regions under settlement, in this matter of climate and of rain. Summer rains are palpably on the increase, and the necessity of irrigation is lessening, especially for the grains and slow growing vegetables. When the Mormons first came here, there was no rain from April to November; but now Summer showers are of frequent occurrence. It is so in Colorado and in California—there is a growth in the moisture of the Summer and a lessening need of artificial watering for the main crops. The phenomenon is peculiar, and has yet received no satisfactory explanation. Connected with this change, it is observed here that Salt Lake is growing in size and freshness, and the Jordan increasing in width and sluggishness of movement. In broader phrase, the whole basin, once evidently filled with water, is slowly returning to its old condition. The lake is rising at the rate of a foot a year. General CONNOR's little steamboat, that has been carrying ties for the railroad across the lake during the last year, certainly rode for a mile over what was good grazing-ground five years before. Does Providence propose to drown the Mormons out, and with water solve the problem that is puzzling our moral philosophers and statesmen?"

This is a remarkable piece of information, which should deeply concern all Mormondom. The increase of the rains in the Valley would be an unspeakable benefit to the country population. But, on the other hand, this increase may in time drown them all out, and leave their civilization at the bottom of the lake, like that of the other Cities of the Plain, in the neighborhood of the other Jordan. The prospect is calculated to be an uncomfortable one for the Mormons, unless they can console themselves with the saying of of the celebrated French philosophers, who cared very little for a "deluge" which was to come after their times. A great many other notable features of Mormonism are discussed in these pages, and Mr. BOWLES quotes a curious list of Mr. YOUNG's wives, that gives a glimpse into the bosom of his "happy family." On the subject of that grotesque and short-sighted institution, Messrs. YOUNG, KIMBALL, SMITH and others talked very freely with Mr. COLFAX and his friends, looking to the changes which were approaching the Valley with the coming railway to the Pacific. Mr. BOWLES thus describes their conversation:

"It was not long after we were seated ere he blurted out the blunt question to Mr. COLFAX: 'Well, now you have conquered the South and abolished slavery, what are you going to do with us and our polygamy?' With his usual tact, Mr. COLFAX replied that he had no authority to speak for the Government; but for himself, if he might be permitted to make the suggestion, he had hoped the prophets of the church would have a new revelation on the subject, which should put a stop to the practice of polygamy. He added further that, as the people of Missouri and Maryland, without waiting for the action of the General Government against slavery, themselves believing it to be wrong and an impediment to their prosperity, had taken measures to abolish it, so he hoped the people of the Mormon Church would see that polygamy was a hindrance and not a help, and move for its abandonment. Mr. YOUNG responded quickly and frankly, and apparently as much to the surprise of his friends as to our own, that he should readily welcome such a revelation; that polygamy was not in the original book of the Mormons; that it was not an essential practice in the church, but only a privilege and a duty, under special command of God; that he knew it had been abused; that people had entered into polygamy who ought not to have done so, and against his protestation and advice; and that wives and husbands, in polygamy, were constantly fretting him with their troubles. At the same time, he defended the practice as having biblical authority, and as having, within proper limits, a sound moral and philosophical reason and propriety.

"The discussion, thus opened, grew general and sharp, though ever good-natured. Mr. YOUNG was asked how he got over the fact that the two sexes were about equally divided all over the world, and that if some men had two, five, or twenty wives, others would have to go without altogether. His reply was that there was always a considerable proportion of the men who would never marry, who were old bachelors from choice. 'But,' retorted one, 'are there any more of such than of women who choose to be old maids?' 'Oh yes,' said he, most ungallantly; 'there is not one woman in a million who will not marry if she gets a chance!'"

It would seem evident that the Mormons are ready to obey the law of the land in the matter of polygamy, but also determined to maintain their peculiar economy in all things else. They may yet lose all their extravagance and become very good and "peculiar" citizens, like the Friends, the Shakers and other sects, who also went very much out of the way at first and did reprehensible things; but are now patterns of social morality and good conduct.

The succeeding chapters take us to the Nevada range, to Virginia and Gold Hill, and give the history of that newest of our mineral regions—a wonderful and rainless region of sulphur and soda, barren rocks and boiling springs, all mightily puzzling to Uncle Sam, and suggesting the general question—"What will he do with it?" At present his people dig part of it for silver, and, for the rest, he is content to leave what other great good may be in it "to the next ages and posterity," as Chancellor BACON left his own rather doubtful justification. It is a pleasant change to quit such a crude sort of territory and pass, with our author, over the Nevada ridge, across the broad blue mountain lake, Tahoe, 6,500 feet above the sea-level, onward and downward through the waving forestry and rich vegetation of the Western slopes to Sacramento and San Francisco, and all the sunburnt magnificence and fertility of California. Mr. BOWLES' descriptions of the Golden State in this book are very clear and comprehensive, setting before the mind's eye the grand outlines and distinctive features of the country—its bounding and central mountains, its great valley between them, with its large rivers and their followers, its various climates and its natural wonders of Nature, working with all her strong elements about her. The summaries of our author take the imagination very agreeably. Here is one of them:

"While the novelties of climate, the strange and wonderful variety of surface and form in nature, the combination of the beautiful and the anomalous, the fascinating and the repulsive, that California everywhere presents, arouse every enthusiasm and excite every interest, it is to the student of science that she seems the most original and proves the most engaging. He finds here not only revolutions in forms and facts, but revolutions in theory, and sees that he must begin anew to observe and recreate the science of the world's history. There are evidences of glaciers that surpassed those of Switzerland; there are proofs of volcanic revolutions that utterly changed the form of the Continent, and the nature of vegetable, animal and human life upon it; where these mountains now rise were once grand rivers; out of their depths have been dug the bones of a gigantic race that lived farther back in the ages than human life was ever before known, or perhaps suspected by the most audacious theorists; the State has diluvial deposits fifteen hundred feet deep, and granite mountains twelve to fifteen thousand feet high, and others of lava and slate and metamorphic rock of nearly equal height; silent craters are open upon many of her highest peaks; where Switzerland has one mountain thirteen thousand feet high, California has a hundred; she has a waterfall fifteen times as high as Niagara; she has lakes so thin that a sheet of paper will sink in their waters; others so voracious that they will consume a man, body, boots and breeches, within thirty days; she has inexhaustible mines of gold, quicksilver and copper; she keeps a miniature hell in blast as warning to the wicked sons of men; she has dreary deserts with poisonous waters, where life faints; she has plains and valleys that will grow more wheat and vegetables than any other equal space in the whole nation; in short, her nature is as boundless in its fecundity and variety as it is strange and startling in its forms; while her men are the most enterprising and audacious; her women the most self-reliant and the most richly dressed; and her children the stoutest, sturdiest and the sauciest of any in all the known world!"

The chapter on San Francisco, its social aspects and the statistics of its prosperity, is a very agreeable one; and perhaps still more agreeable are those following, which describe the excursions away into the country, among the Spanish Missions, the Geysers, the huge trees of Mariposa, the gorges of Yo Semite—all matters of picturesque interest, especially the last, which must forever be the Chamounix, and more, of its beautiful Oberland. In the midst of that rare and amazing valley our author feels like most of those who have ever stood in the same place—"he just stares." He says:

"Now imagine—can you?—rising up, sheer and sharp, on each side of this line of fertile beauty, irregularly flowing and variously crowned walls of granite rock, thrice as high as the Connecticut Valley's Mounts Tom and Holyoke, twice as high as Berkshire's Graylock, and quite as high as New-Hampshire's Mount Washington. The color of the rock greatly varies. A grayish drab or yellow is the dominant shade, warm and soft. In large spots it whitens out; and again it is dark and discolored as if by long exposure to rain and snow and wind. Sometimes the light and dark shades are thrown into sharp contrast on a single wall, and you know where the Zebra and Dr. Bellow's Church were borrowed from. More varied and exquisite still are the shapes into which the rocks are thrown. The one great conspicuous object of the valley is a massive, two-sided wall, standing out into and over the meadow, yellowish-gray in color, and rising up into space, unbroken, square, perpendicular, for full three-quarters of a mile. It bears in Spanish and Indian the name of the Great Jehovah."

Of the Yo Semite Mr. BOWLES does not think it too much to say that no so limited space in all the known world offers such majestic and impressive beauty, and that only the whole of Switzerland can surpass it. Our Californian wonders of nature are certainly as well worth seeing as those of the older continents, and may be visited for half the expenditure of money and time necessary to take a traveler to Switzerland. All true lovers of the picturesque, before they go to Mont Blanc, should see the Yo Semite, in the midst of its towering Sierras. The present month is the fittest time of the year for that purpose, in our author's opinion.

Passing up from Sacramento, for fifty or sixty miles, on the new railroad which, when finished, will complete the route of six hundred and fifty miles to Portland, in Oregon, we are introduced to General BIDWELL, a pioneer of California life and an Ex-Congressman, who lives on his lordly estate of 20,000 acres at Chico; and also note Red Bluffs, at the head of the Sacramento River, as the residence of JOHN BROWN's widow and her three daughters—the former acting as children's doctress and nurse, and the latter as teachers in the public schools. Then going over the California line, we are carried through the tangling ridges of the Coast Range and the Cascade Mountain (the Sierras under a new name) into the grand Willamette Valley, which is to Oregon what the Sacramento Basin is to California. This valley constitutes the wealth and beauty of Oregon. Mr. BOWLES calls it a paradise valley, adding "never did I behold a more fascinating theatre for rural homes." The hills and valleys of interior Oregon furnish almost inexhaustible and continual pasturage. The climate is very moist—a complete contrast to that of California—and grass grows for the cattle all the Winter through. From this mild and exuberant State our author and his party travel up Puget's Sound to the Queen's territory at Victoria, where the Lord Mayor of that municipality had Mr. COLFAX and his friends to dinner, and where all differences on the subject of the boundary line through the Gulf of San Juan were easily and amicably settled—"ANDREW JOHNSON and Queen VICTORIA were happily married, and the two grand nations of the Anglo-Saxon race were joined in one overpowering and all-fructifying republic—" and what a bloody republic it would be?" exclaimed an enthusiastic Briton at 1 o'clock in the morning."

Having thus performed in the extreme West what Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was accomplishing in the East, our travelers turned down again along the coast, and passed up the stream of the far-trending Columbia. We have descriptions of this river, and also of Idaho and Montana Territories and their mineral and other resources—the author adding some valuable information on Alaska and the Sandwich Isles, which were not visited. His long journey is concluded on the homeward route by the isthmus, which is very agreeably described. At the conclusion are a summing up and a time-table of distances, showing how, in sixty days, a thorough-paced lover of the picturesque could go from Omaha to Colorado, thence to the Salt Lake City, on to Nevada, then to San Francisco, away to Oregon, up the Columbia River, and so round by Idaho and the Shoshone Falls to the Salt Lake and Omaha again—making short stays and seeing everything worth exploring in that wide excursion. A great many would like to do the thing at this 2:40 pace—as a matter of preference. But our author suggests how a five-months' trip would enable a man to go through it in an easier and more profitable manner, bringing back a wealth of recollections to last for a life-time.

THE SYMBOLISM OF FREEMASONRY. By ALBERT G. MACKEY, M. D. New-York: CLARKE & MAYNARD.

DR. MACKEY has, in our opinion, written the best book extant on the curious and controverted subject of Freemasonry—the Sphinx's riddle of our modern ages—and of all ages, as well; for it seems to be, beyond doubt, the same old conundrum which exercised the wits of King ŒDIPUS, presenting itself with a different nomenclature. He has in fact—not the "learned Theban" just mentioned, but Dr. MACKEY—given very neatly, and almost entirely the true explanation of that traditional puzzle, and indicated the "secret" as plainly, yet as discreetly, as a philosopher should. The subject is a strangely interesting one; it was the theme of all antiquity, belonging to all parts of the world, but originating, apparently, in Asia Minor, where trace of it may yet be discoverable, among the Yezidis of the hill regions of Kurdistan and other tribes. Indeed, it is curious to observe that neither Dr. MACKEY nor any of the other investigators of Freemasonry has ever noticed the fact that the Maronites of the Lebanon, whenever they wish to express their execration of anything, exclaim, "*Framasoun!*"—a word which is really their own, and not adopted from any Western vocabulary. The QUATREMERES, LA CROIX, and the rest, should have noted it and discovered in it the great Turkish festival of the Rhamazan, an observance derived from the remotest antiquity, and corresponding with the Hebrew and the Christian *Pasch*, the Coptic *Eide*, the Celtic *Iod*, the *Hudashout* of the Hindoos, &c. The *Framasoun* was an ancient festival kept by the Pagan ancestors of those mountaineers; but it has been disparaged among them, under that name, for ages—the same disparagement attending it in Europe, ever since the people had been induced to change their old ethnic notions. It may seem odd to the Freemason, of England, France, and America to be told that their name, as they pronounce it themselves, was pronounced familiarly by the people who lived four or five thousand years ago, on the coasts and mountain plateaus of Asia. But we fancy the fact is a true one, and that it strongly helps to maintain the pretensions of a high antiquity for that venerable Order.

DR. MACKEY, in his own way, points out correctly enough the origin of Freemasonry, as it first appeared among the Noachites, and follows it to the Isiac, Eleusinian, Mithraic and other mysteries of Egypt, Greece and Asia. At the same time, he lays too great a stress upon the received idea that the early races of men worshipped the sun and moon. This is probably a very general mistake. A better investigation of the subject will show that the reverence for those heavenly bodies was confined to a small crowd of eclectics who superimposed it on the genuine old cult of the world, with the superior purpose of raising and purifying the ideas of the human race. The word *Sabaism* had two meanings, and one of them had nothing to do with the sun or moon, belonging rather to the root of *Sabaoth*, which meant "creation." But, in spite of the attempts of the Magi and other orders of superior men, the old cult was never entirely forgot, and its nomenclature may be still discovered in all the ethnic worships of men, in every quarter of the world, underlying the fancies of fire and every other sort of mythology to be found in books. The original reverence of men was plain and simple enough to be true, and was an undeniable truth. It was, in fact, the origin of Freemasonry, or as the Maronite mountaineers would write it, *Framasounry*—a thing which indicated one of the greatest and most recognized laws of nature, and one that need not have been connected with that savage Puritanism of execration. It showed that the early cult of men was not got from the skies,—a fact which was slurred over and covered up by the "mysteries" of well-meaning priests and philosophers, who, as VARRO and others admit, told the people a great many lies for the general good; and having once begun that fashion, continued and improved it. Still, it is undeniable that the world got along somehow, and rose from a lower level to a higher,—a conclusion, however, which will be controverted by a great many persons, as it has been. But we think it may be safely argued that the races of men are improving in everything. The forms and spirit of men's creeds and philosophies were growing better from the first, as may be seen in the various sects of the world. The moralities of the Buddhists, Turks, and Parsees are really very good things; and that old Freemason philosophy has also undergone a beneficent change. It is now one of the most humane and beautiful systems in the world—a system of brotherly help, kindness and love which is worthy of all praise, and carries with it the finest expression of Christianity. It is also good as one of the landmarks of the world's progress, showing how men's minds can raise themselves from low considerations and propensities to the higher levels of intellect and moral feeling. It makes the millennium a probability, and teaches people how to go "marching along" in that direction. It is no longer a thing to be execrated, having no longer anything terrible about it, and no hot poker to frighten weak imaginations.

DR. MACKEY has to all intents and purposes set forth the Freemason's secret. It is no secret at all—when people come to think of it. And that being the case, the ladies may be allowed to enter the Lodges. Indeed, whether they may or not, we suspect they will, under the new and improved Charter of their rights and liberties; and we may at any moment be called on to witness a peremptory knocking at the gates of that grave old Order, and see a Grand Arch with his apron on trying verbal conclusions with a deputation from the Sorosis.

BEECHER'S SERMONS: First Series, 1868-9. 8vo. PLYMOUTH PULPIT.

This is a handsomely printed volume of 4?? pages, containing selected sermons preached by Mr. BEECHER during the past Winter and Spring. It is prefaced by the best engraved likeness of the great preacher that we have ever seen, and is altogether a very complete and elegant volume. It is printed, we believe, from the plates of *Plymouth Pulpit*, the weekly pamphlet publication of the Plymouth Church services, so favorably known.

Mr. BEECHER's happy faculty of seizing the old truths and teachings of the Bible and deftly applying them to the wants of every-day life, is what gives him his constant, wide-spread and growing power. These are days of much turbulence and trouble in the moral and intellectual as well as in the political world. Science, striding along eagerly toward its much longed-for prize of comprehending the natural world, seems often to be overthrowing, or at best pretty severely jostling, the beliefs which have helped good men for many centuries. The supernatural is growing into disfavor; particularly as many enthusiasts, not content with a divine element overruling human affairs, are laboring to enforce a belief in the constant interference of the spirits of the dead in mundane matters—which neither the world-accepted Bible nor the world's common sense give reason to believe. The scientific reaction, therefore, has full swing just now. But men who, like Mr. BEECHER, calmly set aside the childish superstitions with which men have encumbered their beliefs, and who make it the aim of their study and their life to show the human simplicity of the Divine Book, the naturalness of the supernatural, and the earthly beauty and happiness to be found in the pursuance of heavenly teachings—these are men who at once win the respect of those who think, and the love of those who feel. They supply a want of the day.

Tragedy in Kentucky—A Wife-Beater Shot.

From the Richmond (Ky.) Register, June 12.

A horrible tragedy occurred near the late residence of the unfortunate subject of this sketch on Monday evening last. From all we can learn in regard to the affair it seems that DUD. DUNBAR was in the habit of mistreating and shamefully abusing his wife. Our informant states that on the evening above mentioned he had whipped her, and she had returned to the house of her father, (Mr. POWHATTAN SHEARER, a worthy citizen of our county,) who, accompanied by Mrs. DUNBAR and her brother-in-law, Mr. GEO. TIPTON, returned to DUNBAR's house the same evening. DUNBAR at first refused to open the door, but, learning that it was his wife, opened the door, stating that he would finish the ——. [His language was too bad to go in print.] Mr. SHEARER informed him that he would attend to that matter, when DUNBAR drew a revolver, and was only prevented from shooting by his wife, who rushed between them. After some little conversation, DUNBAR seemed more calm, and informed TIPTON that a woman living about a mile distant was the cause of all the disturbance, and that if he would accompany him he would prove the fact and burn her house in the bargain. Both started for the house, but, when about half-way across the open field through which they had to pass, DUNBAR suddenly drew his revolver, telling TIPTON that he had him in the place he wanted him. The latter in an instant drew a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in DUNBAR's breast, who fell and expired without a struggle. His body remained in the field all night, and was removed the following morning.

IN MEMORIAM.

Further Expressions of the Press of the Country on the Death of Mr. Raymond.

From the New-York Star.

Elsewhere we give place to a meagre but conscientiously prepared sketch of the main features in the career of our dead friend and professional father, HENRY J. RAYMOND. Inexpressibly grieved and shocked as we were by the suddenness of Mr. RAYMOND's death, we would be blind to fact if we failed to recognize in the blessed record he has left a consolation unspeakably great and gratifying. As a man he was truly great—for manhood is not measured by the head alone, but supremely by that happy conjunction of head and heart which was conspicuous in his organization, and a fit monument to his memory. As a journalist he was notably a success. With none of the adventitious circumstances which have made so many men successes attending him, he was from the first an honest, laborious, intelligent worker, who spared no part of himself, but entered heart and soul into the matter which occupied his immediate attention. Had he been content to wield the power of the pen alone, he would ere this have been *the* power of the land.

We hear nothing but kindness; nothing but sincerest sorrow; nothing but honest lament from all the Press, and as we look out upon the square, every flag hangs at half-mast, drooping, downcast, doleful. It was almost worth death to receive such evidences of regard. Respected universally, loved by all who really knew him, Mr. RAYMOND went suddenly from the scenes of his active usefulness, and ere his children had recovered from the first cruel stun, they are overwhelmed by the tenderest offers of sympathetic sorrow.

The mechanical exactions of our presses preclude the customary badges of mourning in our columns, but no mere apparel, no outward semblance could add to our regard for him who has gone, or deepen the grief of our heart in the loss of a counselor, friend and prized associate. The community has lost a public-spirited citizen, a conscientious teacher, a catholic judge of affairs; the nation has lost one of its clearest heads and truest hearts, while our profession cannot point to his equal in any of the several departments, the perfect working and harmonious blending of which he so thoroughly understood.

From the New-York Sun.

The sudden death of HENRY J. RAYMOND repeats with startling impressiveness the most familiar of lessons. But yesterday he was foremost in directing one of the chief powers of modern society. His influence was felt by thousands of minds. He bore his full part in shaping the policy and the acts of a great country. To-day what remains of him on earth is a clod and a memory; his soul, all of him that was vital, has gone the way appointed for all the myriads of men, whither those of us who remain—his associates, his comrades, his opponents sometimes, his friends always—must soon follow him, and follow perhaps with as little warning as was given him.

The circumstances of Mr. RAYMOND's death and the principal events of his life are described in another part of this paper. His actions were conspicuous, his qualities of mind and character remarkable. He gained distinction at an early age; he was but little more than 49 when he died. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1840, and came at once to this City. Since then he has constantly been a prominent figure in the array of able and accomplished men who have made the metropolitan Press what it is. As the principal assistant editor of the *Tribune* and the *Courier & Enquirer*, and as the founder and for eighteen years the conductor of the TIMES, his reputation was established wherever newspapers are known. He was a writer of singular fertility and resource. His faculties were so much under his command, and his education was so comprehensive and so practical, that he could advantageously discuss a wide range of topics. As a controversialist it would not be easy to find his equal. His industry was incomparable, his intelligence quick and sure. Without the highest gifts of imagination, he was always clear, forcible and instructive; and he knew how to seize the controlling point of a question and present it so that the reader could not fail to understand and be convinced. His judgment was naturally moderate and conservative, free alike from the control of prejudice and of passion; and that intensity of conviction which easily passes into fanaticism, and is often dangerous to a public man, was not congenial to his mental organization.

With all his success in the profession of journalism, Mr. RAYMOND had a great predilection for the more active business of politics and legislation, and he repeatedly attempted that career. At times he seemed to be prosperous in it; but we doubt not he always regarded his efforts with a feeling of disappointment at last. He was repeatedly the Speaker of our New-York Assembly, and once was Lieutenant-Governor. He was a member of the memorable Thirty-ninth Congress; but having gone to the Convention held by the friends of ANDREW JOHNSON in Philadelphia in 1866, he became unpopular, and could not be reëlected. His speeches in Congress were full of talent; but they were against the views of the majority, and he never carried with him either the House or the country. He did not fear to contend against the mass of the Republican Party in Congress, led by that redoubtable champion THADDEUS STEVENS. Against him RAYMOND fought a gallant and not unskillful battle; but it was useless, and he afterward perceived that it had been a mistake. It was a battle in which he was predestined to defeat, in which the most brilliant generalship must, of necessity, be barren of all consequences. Since leaving Congress he has devoted himself to the journal with which he was identified, and, under his prudent and judicious management, as an organ of moderate Republican views, it has regained, or nearly so, the circulation it lost in that period of ardent political feeling.

But while he thus bore a manly, if not always a successful part in the encounters of political strife, it was in the sphere of the personal affections that he was most at home. His intimate friends were not very many, but they cherished for him a very strong attachment; and of enemies he had very few indeed. He was rather cold in manner, but his heart was warm, sympathetic and pertinacious. No one who had any hold upon his esteem could demand of him any service and be refused. He was tolerant of his friends' shortcomings, and did not soon withdraw the regard he had once bestowed. His nature was generous and confiding; to love him once was to love him always, and those who loved him he repaid faithfully and sincerely. And so he is gone, before he had completed the usual lifetime of man, to that world of realities, of which this existence is but the shadow and the preparation. His departure leaves a great and mournful void; and those whose hearts are wrung by the sudden disruption of the tie that bound them to him cannot but lament as they stand beside his grave. But he is now more immediately than before in the keeping of that Infinite Love which knows all man's infirmities, and orders the beginning and the end of his days.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode—
There they alike in trembling hope repose—
The bosom of his Father and his God.

From the Scientific American.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, died suddenly at his residence in this City on the morning of June 18, in his 50th year. Mr. RAYMOND began life a poor boy, and, by his indefatigable purpose to achieve success, he secured a liberal education at the University of Vermont, graduating with honor in 1840. Upon quitting college he at once came to this City, and began the study of law, and maintained himself by teaching. Mr. RAYMOND early evinced a strong tendency to journalism, and attracted the attention of HORACE GREELEY, who invited him to a position on the *Tribune*, then in its infancy. Of the value of Mr. RAYMOND'S services, Mr. GREELEY thus speaks in his recently published work entitled the *Recollections of a Busy Life*.

"I had not much for him to do till the *Tribune* was started; then I had enough; and I never found another person, barely of age and just from his studies, who evinced so signal and such versatile ability in journalism as he did. Abler and stronger men I may have met; a cleverer, readier, more generally efficient journalist I never saw. He remained with me nearly eight years, if my memory serves me, and is the only assistant with whom I ever felt required to remonstrate for doing more work than any human brain and frame could be expected to endure. His salary was, of course, gradually increased from time to time; but his services were more valuable in proportion to their cost than those of any one else who ever aided me on the *Tribune*."

Mr. RAYMOND became well known as a public man, having held several prominent positions, but his abilities were best known as a journalist. In company with Mr. GEORGE JONES as publisher, he started the NEW-YORK TIMES in 1851, and has since displayed great tact and ability as the editor-in-chief of that able journal. Mr. RAYMOND was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died a victim to his untiring industry. He was a generous-hearted man, and will be mourned sincerely by a host of chosen and intimate friends and associates, who were best able to appreciate his many excellent qualities.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Personally, Mr. RAYMOND was social, of most agreeable manners, and a favorite even with men who disliked his public course. He was a faithful friend; and was often controlled by his sympathies, and by the power of old friendships and a simple faith, singular in so generally shrewd a man, that the men whom early in life he had been taught to look up to were still entitled to influence him and have their judgments accepted by him.—*Evening Post.*

This is true of Mr. RAYMOND to a greater extent than has been generally believed, even by those most intimate with him. He was never demonstrative in his friendships, but he was always sincere. If he had had the "shrewdness" to wear his friendships as he wore his gloves, he might have avoided some of his recent mistakes; but his biographer would not then have been able to attribute to him this old-fashioned virtue of "simple faith" and steadfast loyalty. Even in this degenerate age, whatever may be the prevailing habit, there is here and there one who will hold Mr. RAYMOND's memory in the kindlier remembrance from a knowledge of the fact that he never made haste to desert old friends.

From the Troy Press.

As a man, Mr. RAYMOND was noble and true-hearted; as a politician he was strong, shrewd and determined; as a journalist he was accomplished, able and ready. In every position in life he was in the front rank. The State and the nation meet with a great loss in the death of HENRY J. RAYMOND.

From the Hudson (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. RAYMOND was one of the most diligent and hard-working editors in the State, and was universally respected and honored, not only by the profession, but by the public.

His sudden death adds but another proof that the active journalists of this country are working themselves into premature graves, while the public, who enjoy the benefits of their toil, can scarcely be made to realize what a working charnel-house the editorial sanctum has become. The brilliant intellect and vivacious mind in many instances withstand the test, but the more delicate organization of the physical frame sooner or later gives way under the heavy pressure of the machinery within, and sinks down without a moment's warning. Such is the penalty for overtasking the constitution, which most American journalists are compelled to pay.

From the Auburn News.

From the firing of the first gun to the surrender at Appomattox, Mr. RAYMOND was an energetic and earnest supporter of the war, striving faithfully, with both voice and pen to inspire and keep courage in the Northern heart. Mr. RAYMOND was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, representing the Sixth District of the State. His Congressional position, though creditable, did not meet the expectations of his party. He favored the Philadelphia Convention, and the address of that Convention to the people was drafted by him. Since then Mr. RAYMOND has been ranked politically as a Conservative Republican, though both Mr. RAYMOND and the TIMES were among the most powerful and efficient advocates of the election of General GRANT.

An active politician, it is as a journalist that Mr. RAYMOND will be known to future years. He was a ready and rapid writer, a close and convincing reasoner, his articles were possessed of the clear ring of genius. Through his energy and ability the TIMES, by him established and controlled, was made one of the first newspapers, not only in the United States, but in the civilized world. It is as the editor and manager of the NEW-YORK TIMES that he will be known and remembered. To have established a paper of so much power and influence, is to have "erected a monument more enduring than brass." His death will leave a vacancy among journalists not easily filled.

From the Auburn Advertiser.

The death of Mr. RAYMOND was announced by telegraph yesterday. His great ability as a writer, the large place he has filled in American journalism for the last twenty years, and the general excellence of his character will make the loss of this distinguished man severely felt. He was not in all respects a model man, but possessed commanding talents, and was usually above reproach. Not an ardent reformer nor an unflinching partisan, he nevertheless was a man of progress. The TIMES was a fair exponent of its editor; always rich in thought and moderate in expression, holding a sort of middle course between two extremes of modern journalism.

The political affinities of Mr. RAYMOND were various, and at times he seemed to have an interest in the Democratic Party, which led him almost to break with his Republican friends. But though open to the approaches of Democracy, he never could sink himself low enough to stand upon the platform of that party. Hence, after parleying with them he always returned to the Republican ranks and did battle bravely for the right. No paper has had a more decided influence on the great questions of the day or evinced more ability in their advocacy than the TIMES when it fairly settled down to the work. It was the fashion of Mr. RAYMOND to see if something better could not be obtained—he was always ready to yield more than he could safely, and more than was consistent with his popularity as a political partisan. It was his nature to compromise, and he never consented to fight for the right so long as any hope remained of an adjustment at any cost short of a downright surrender of principle.

From the Boston Traveller.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, died yesterday, very suddenly, in New-York City. He was in his 50th year, and he had been connected with the Press from his early youth, having served on the New-York *Tribune* and on the *Courier & Enquirer*. He founded the TIMES, and made it one of the most prosperous of journals. He was elected to the New-York House of Assembly, some years since, of which body he was twice chosen Speaker, and he was once Lieutenant-Governor of his State; and he served one term in the United States House of Representatives. In politics he was a Conservative, and he was conspicuous in the desperate, but unsuccessful, effort that was made in 1866 to create a Johnsonian party. President JOHNSON sought to make him Minister to Austria, but the Senate would not confirm the nomination. His talents, though not of the first order, gave him very respectable rank in his profession, and in politics. The TIMES has been unfortunate of late, as it is but a few weeks since it lost Mr. SEYMOUR, a gentleman of rare abilities; and now it loses Mr. RAYMOND—but it is a solidly established journal, and will flourish so long as it keeps up the power which it has so long displayed, and maintains its well known spirit of enterprise.

From the Boston Post.

As a journalist, Mr. RAYMOND had few equals in the versatility and readiness of talent which that profession requires. Mr. GREELEY, in his "Recollections," says that he never saw a cleverer, readier, or more generally efficient journalist, adding that while on the *Tribune* staff he had to remonstrate with him for doing more work than any human brain and frame could be expected long to endure. The success of his paper, which was started in the Fall of 1851, is an enduring monument of his indefatigable labor, enterprise and talent.

Mr. RAYMOND's political life began in 1849, when he was elected a member of the New-York Legislature by the Whigs. Reëlected the following year, he was chosen Speaker of the House. He became prominent as a debater, directing his attention especially to the subjects of internal improvements and public improvements and public education. In 1854 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, subsequently declining to become a candidate for the position of Governor. He was prominent in the organization of the Republican Party, writing the "Address to the People" which was issued from Pittsburg in 1856, and his general political course has been with that party, although his statesmanlike qualities and sound judgment led him to dissent from the violent measures which formed its policy during the latter part of Mr. JOHNSON's term of office. The address of the Philadelphia Convention, written by Mr. RAYMOND, evinced a political sagacity and patriotic desire for unity and fair dealing which did honor to its author. But in confining his attempts at reform to the limits of his own party, Mr. RAYMOND found himself overpowered by factious numbers, and his very honesty of purpose was turned against him to render his career in Congress, to which he was elected from the Sixth Ward of New-York in 1864, less of a success than his unusual talents predicted. He was denounced by the party which he had so well served and so well honored, and the denunciation which was heaped upon him is said to have affected even the success of the *Life of Lincoln*, which he wrote immediately after the assassination.

While Mr. RAYMOND bore a manly and independent part in the encounter of political strife, and won success and respect by his talents as a journalist, it was in the sphere of his personal affections that he was most at home and most beloved. His intimate friends were not many, but they were warmly attached, and of enemies he had none. His manner was somewhat cold, but his heart and his sympathies were warm. No one who had any hold upon his esteem could demand of him any service and be refused. He was tolerant of his friends' shortcomings, and did not soon withdraw the regard he had once bestowed. His associates, rival or friends, in the field of journalism, join to speak kindly and feeling words of the departed. "There is no journalist to take his place," says one, "the epitome of his power is written thus." There is no friend to take his place; the epitome of his kindness and loyalty is written thus." Another says: "His departure leaves a great and mournful void; and those whose hearts are wrung by the sudden disruption of the tie that bound them to him cannot but lament as they stand beside his grave." And another: "Well will it be for the American Press and the American people if no journalist of equal ability and influence shall ever in the future less worthily devote the one and exert the other than he whom we are called now to lay in what men call his 'untimely grave.'" In the prime of life and in the midst of prosperity and apparent health, Mr. RAYMOND has passed from earth. Happily for those he leaves behind, says the tribute of one of his contemporaries, many Winters and Summers will succeed each other, and the flowers that grow upon his grave will bloom and wither for many seasons before his existence will be forgotten by those who take an interest in the political affairs of the Republic. We can only now pay a slight tribute to his memory, and join with others in expressing regret at the death of a man whose abilities illustrated his profession, and whose personal qualities maintained its dignity.

From the Providence Herald.

In the sudden death of HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, the profession, as well as thousands of others, receive a shock which startles and saddens as though a personal friend had deceased. Mr. RAYMOND left his editorial rooms at 12 o'clock midnight, Thursday, and died of apoplexy at 5 o'clock on Friday morning. He was a man of more, much more than ordinary ability; a full, free and able writer, he had placed himself in the front rank of the editorial fraternity, and made the TIMES one of the best newspapers in the country. He was very far from being a mere partisan. Belonging to the Republican Party, he yet saw the damages of the policy it has pursued, and in his paper was free in his criticisms upon it.

We saw Mr. RAYMOND at Philadelphia at the Convention of 1856, and was with him on the Committee upon Resolutions. Our readers will remember the able and statesmanlike address promulgated by the Convention, and it was impossible not to admire the talent, the magnanimity and the wisdom of that production. Since that time we have watched his paper closely, and have often been gratified by the sensible, broad and national views it has inculcated. With much of its doctrine we could most cordially agree, and have found in it so much of impartiality and candor that we have wondered how little impression it made for good upon its Republican coadjutors.

The TIMES, like every other paper edited by a man of ability, differed from all other papers. It is as unlike the *Tribune* as is the *World*. It is a manly paper. Mr. RAYMOND thought for himself, and possessed the independence requisite to the utterance of what he believed. He was, judging from his paper, a conscientious writer. He went to the root of things. Too sagacious not to despise, he was probably too proud to be a demagogue. Addressing himself to thinking men, he used none of the arts of the politician, but rested his case upon its merits, after arguing it eloquently. His loss will be felt outside of his party, for such a man was always entitled to attention when he wrote, whether one agreed with him or not, and all the more, perhaps, if one differed from him, because he was an antagonist it was not safe to ignore. Of his personal merits we know nothing, and writing without having seen the papers containing notices of his decease, we can only add that among public men he has left few, if any, superiors.

From the Providence Journal.

The last article that Mr. RAYMOND wrote was in defence of his old friend, Mr. SEWARD. It was a fitting close to his editorial labors, that his last sentences were those of kindness toward a venerable statesman, who retired, after twenty years' service in the Senate and in the State Department, and who has borne a leading part in the mighty changes that have swept over the country. Mr. RAYMOND, although he held a caustic pen and was familiar with the keenest and most polished invective, always maintained a dignified and decorous style of controversy. The scurrility which disgraces a portion of the Press, the slang phrases and the personal allusions and disparaging epithets in which so many papers abound, have tended more than anything else to degrade American journalism. Against them Mr. RAYMOND's course was a standing protest. No bitterness of attack, no misrepresentations of his motives and purposes, betrayed him into reply unbecoming himself and unworthy of his position at the head of a great newspaper.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. RAYMOND was the author of the "Address" issued by the first Republican National Convention, held at Pittsburg, in 1856, which nominated FREMONT. That "Address" set forth the grounds of the contest with singular ability, and furnished the new party with the weapons which it used with such striking effect, though without immediate success. In 1860 he worked zealously and effectively for the Republican ticket, and in 1864 was elected to Congress, where he pursued a rather Conservative course between the Radicals of the Thaddeus Stevens class and the more moderate Democrats. Since then his policy has followed very much the same track, always Republican, but not by any means unquestionably partisan. Without attaching himself to Mr. JOHNSON's Administration, or becoming its apologist, he yet held aloof from the Republicans in their fierce and bitter opposition to it. He gave General GRANT a decided and earnest support, and he steadily discountenanced the disposition shown by some Republicans, and all Democrats, to disparage the administration. He was rather conservative in temper, and felt a natural dislike of extreme men and measures, but he was never a halting friend or uncertain opponent. His views were clear, and his advocacy of them always sincere as well as able. He has left a void in journalism that can hardly be filled. His family is quite large and he was devotedly attached to it. His eldest son is said to exhibit in no small degree the talents of his father as a journalist and a writer, and we may hope that he will live to renew his father's services and honors. Mr. RAYMOND was quite wealthy, being the largest stockholder in the TIMES, and the owner of the magnificent building in which the paper is published. The particulars of his death will be found in our telegraphic columns.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

The writer was acquainted with Mr. RAYMOND when he commenced his career in journalism, and his appearance did not then give promise of his subsequent brilliant career. He possessed in a remarkable degree energy and industry, and to these qualities were added ability and cultivation. His success in life was not adventitious, for he struggled against adverse circumstances, and only achieved success by eminent fitness for the profession he had chosen, and an indomitable will which never surrendered to the difficulties and obstructions which to one less gifted might have proven insurmountable. The TIMES bore the impress of Mr. RAYMOND's peculiar qualifications and abilities, as it was not second to either of the able journals of New-York. Only a short time ago he was offered $1,000,000 for the establishment, which he did not regard its value. How strange is death's doings. After a long struggle, and achieving preëminent success on both reputation and wealth, surrounded by everything that would make life desirable, he is cut down, and without warning passes away. His life and death add one more illustration of the uncertainty of life and the vanity of the bubble reputation.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

We have to announce, to-day, the death of the Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. His death cannot fail to create a strong sensation throughout the United States and a very considerable one in Europe. In dying, he left few intellectual peers behind him. His was one of the guiding minds of our generation. He was a thinker, and he did much to mould the thoughts of others. He was an actor, and he constituted a power in the fashioning of the action of the age.

We do not think, that, among living editors or among those who sleep as he now sleeps, we could name Mr. RAYMOND's superior. His pen was as keen as a razor and as ponderous as a battle-ax. Wherever it moved, it caught and reflected the sunshine or the lightning. Every sentence that he wrote was clear and classical, and his logic went to its mark with the precision, rapidity and penetrative power of a rifle bullet. His soul bore the noblest stamp of the spirit of the Divinity. He filled a peculiar place, which none of his survivors can fill. His name will long breathe and burn upon the air, and the world will justly deem itself the better for his having lived.

During the war Governor RAYMOND was among the ablest writers for the Union. After the war he became the most conservative of the Republican writers in favor of a liberal policy toward the South. He was elected to Congress in 1864, and served one term, taking a prominent part in the proceedings. He was the chief of the moderate Republicans, and, while he did not succeed in inducing his party to adopt his counsels, it is too early to speak of his Congressional career as a failure. Two years ago he retired from Congress and has since devoted himself to the TIMES, which has shown rare marks of his workmanship.

Governor RAYMOND was a great worker. He performed during his life many wonderful newspaper feats. He was also a man of taste in belles-lettres and art, fond of society, devoted to foreign life and travel, and largely familiar with both.

From the Chicago Times.

As a journalist, Mr. RAYMOND had few or no superiors in the world. The present position of the NEW-YORK TIMES is the best possible evidence of his success as a journalistic manager. It is to-day the fairest, most influential and ablest Republican newspaper in the United States. As a writer, Mr. RAYMOND was fluent and versatile to a most remarkable degree. An instance of his productive capacity is shown in the fact that, at the time of HARRISON's death, he prepared for the next issue of the New-York *Tribune* an obituary notice of sixteen columns. It was not a mere collection of words, but an able, thoughtful, and exhaustive production.

In addition to fluency, Mr. RAYMOND was gifted with a high order of ability as a writer. For ten years he was connected with the HARPERS; and all of his efforts, while with them, were finished, chaste and scholarly. He was in Europe during the war between Austria and France, and his letters were models of descriptive power and felicity of expression. He thus developed that rarest of all qualities, those which make a man at once a finished speaker and a superior writer.

A marked characteristic of Mr. RAYMOND was his finish as a gentleman. He had to perfection the art embodied in what is known as the *suaviter in modo*. He was always the cultivated, scrupulous gentleman, who was as considerate of the feelings of his humblest employé as of those of a belted Earl. No man ever approached him, but left him impressed with the conviction that he was a gentleman—in the full sense of the word—both in heart and manner.

Of his career as a politician, it is more befitting that his political associates should speak. We may, at least, say that, while he may be accused of vacillation, he has always been influential, and free from that extreme and offensive fanaticism characteristic of radicalism. He was one of the few Republican journalists who dared, at times, to rise above party, and pursue a conscientious conviction. His journal has always been free from that infamous style of partisanship which sought its purposes by malignant distraction and misrepresentation of an opponent. One looked in vain in his journal for that abuse of the South which has characterized his political colleagues. "Southern outrages," and the like inventions, wherewith to "fire" the Northern heart, were never found in the columns of Mr. RAYMOND's newspaper. Courtesy to opponents was as much his rule in political life as it was in his social existence.

From the Chicago Tribune.

After the Fremont campaign of 1856, in which Mr. RAYMOND took an active part, he appeared little in politics, except as the editor of his paper, till 1862, when he was returned to Congress. He aspired, it was supposed, to the leadership of his party in that body, and it would, no doubt, have been awarded to him by popular consent, had he shown the qualities requisite for such a position. But there was in Mr. RAYMOND a certain independence, almost a recklessness of conduct and opinion, which he had often displayed as a politician, which had grown upon him of late years and which disqualified him for the position of a party leader in a legislative body. His habit of mind of looking at both sides of a subject gave him conservative tendencies, and he was almost as often found at variance with his Republican colleagues as in agreement with them. But these disagreements were seldom upon anything more than minor questions of policy, for upon the great principles of his party his soundness could not be questioned. The differences, however, were quite enough to mar his success, and his chances of political preferment collapsed entirely in the Philadelphia Johnson Convention of 1866, in which, in taking a prominent part, he took leave also of public life.

And we doubt, if he had lived, if he would ever have returned to it. A political blunder is much less rarely forgiven than a political crime, and Mr. RAYMOND had the good sense himself to perceive that he could exercise far more and a far better influence upon the country as an editor than as an active politician. Now that the pall of death is thrown over the asperities of partisan feeling and personal bitterness, it will, doubtless, be acknowledged that Mr. RAYMOND was a thoroughly honest man—even that much rarer character, an honest politician. Though not a man of deep convictions on any subject, he clearly saw the right in the main, endeavored to follow it, and earnestly and honestly strove for the good of his country. For the rest—he was a man of warm heart, of a sweet and gentle temper, of genial manners, kind to and exceedingly considerate of subordinates, but uncompromising with his equals. Both as a writer and a public speaker, he had peculiar power, never failing to make himself understood, and rarely leaving a subject without shedding upon it new and needed light. His editorial career has been one of uninterrupted success from the beginning, and his estimate of the journalistic function has never been lost sight of in any want of dignity and of truthfulness in the newspaper under his charge. The public Press of the country is the better for the example he has given it of energy, industry and ability; his influence upon the politics of his time has been, upon the whole, beneficial, notwithstanding the mistakes he has sometimes committed; and the daily Press of New-York, especially, has lost, in Mr. RAYMOND, one of its sincerest, ablest and most respectable members.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

It is not to be denied that Mr. RAYMOND has lost prestige in the last few years, owing to his connection with the Philadelphia Convention, and his independent position in the Congress to which he was elected as a Republican. But when all is said that is possible in the way of unfriendly criticism, the truth remains not to be contested, that he has not left his superior behind him in the great world of journalism. He had a singular perception of the needs of a daily paper; he possessed an unusual faculty of getting out of every man in his establishment the best that was in him; his memory was as tenacious as graven brass; his facility in composition was something monstrous. He has often been known to write in a single evening the entire editorial page of the *Times*.

In the politics of his State he was powerful and prominent. He just failed of reaching the highest position. Singularly adroit, ready, fluent and daring, he was formed for political success. But a certain lack of persistence, a certain superabundance of cool forethought, kept him from storming the heights of preferment that were reached by inferior men. He had too much head and too little heart in the work.

Equally distinguished as writer, orator, politician and man of the world, it was in the easy intercourse of private life that he appeared to the highest advantage. His charm and grace of manner was unequaled. His conversation was an intellectual feast; not pedantic, not frivolous, nor dictatorial, but at the same time wonderfully full of wide and picturesque knowledge, gay and sparkling to the bounds of good taste, but never beyond them, and sustained with a dignity and self-possession that made speaker and hearer feel at once and equally at ease. He will make a great void in the scenes he has so conspicuously occupied. But his acquaintances will be conscious of a far greater loss than the world will recognize, in the departure of this alert and vivid intelligence to the undiscovered country.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.

Mr. RAYMOND ranked as the ablest and most successful journalist in New-York City. The TIMES, under his control, was edited with rare ability, and although bitterly opposed to the Democracy, it received from the Democratic Press the high praise of being the fairest of its class in discussing questions of governmental policy. It took no position that it was not ready to maintain, and it maintained every position it took with exceeding ability.

Mr. RAYMOND was once Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York, and was frequently spoken of as likely to be sent abroad as Minister to France or England, either of which missions he would have filled with honor to himself and credit to the country.

Those intimate with him always spoke in the kindest manner of his many virtues of head and heart. In politics, he held rank as among the conservative men of his party, and as opposed to the ultra Radicals. His death, sudden and unexpected, leaves a void not easily filled.

From the Richmond Enquirer & Examiner.

The death of HENRY J. RAYMOND is an event to be noted in the history of American journalism. It was he who by his energy and talent built up within the past twenty years the NEW-YORK TIMES—one of the powers of this land. We always thought that the Southern Press did Mr. RAYMOND injustice. He was, we think, the fairest and kindliest of all the Republican editors.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The telegraph announces the sudden death of HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES. He was one of the most distinguished of the editorial fraternity of his day. Remarkably fluent as a writer, his style was clear and cogent. His chief fault was diffuseness, but his language was easy and graceful, and never tedious to the reader. He was one of the most industrious and vigilant of journalists. The TIMES, founded by him, is a model in its way—such a paper as cannot be created and pushed forward to success without good taste, good judgment, ability and unflagging energy.

Mr. RAYMOND was one of the most courteous and fair of newspaper adversaries. He never did injustice to himself by veering from the dignity and proprieties of his profession. As a politician, he drew his lines very finely at times—so much so as to make them shadowy. There seemed a contest between his better nature and the sense of duty to party. Sometimes one triumphed, sometimes the other. It is so with most editors of partisan newspapers; and perhaps it is just to him to say that this struggle was the more marked in him because he was a little more fastidious, or, what may be fairer, conscientious, than others. In his efforts to round off some of the rough points of the ferocious radicalism of the War Party, he frequently within the last few years fell under the sharp censure of the prominent men and Press of that party. In most of the questions involving infractions of well-known constitutional principles opposed to the concentration of power in one department of the Government, he laid down clearly his views in opposition to such centralization. But he too often found the power of party irresistible, and acquiesced in its objectionable measures. This caused him to be considered, especially among the more intolerant of his own party, a trimmer.

Mr. RAYMOND was a prominent statesman as well as editor. He served several sessions in the New-York Legislature, was once Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and once Speaker of the House of Assembly, and was also a representative from the City of New-York in one or two Congresses. In all his public relations he was distinguished as a man of ability and forecast.

Personally we never knew Mr. RAYMOND, but considering the manifestations of his disposition in his public course and acts, he must have been an estimable gentleman. He has given a rare example of perseverance and success, unaided by factitious assistance. He is a great loss to the New-York Press.

From the Richmond Whig.

The sudden death of Mr. RAYMOND, the founder and editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, is an event of more than ordinary importance and interest, and will awaken a general and profound regret throughout the country. Mr. RAYMOND was distinguished by some of the highest professional characteristics as by some of the best personal attributes. Conscientious, conservative and patriotic, he frequently rebelled against the extreme measures of party leaders. His leading desire appeared to be to get the Government out of the war rut, to promote peace and concord, and to restore the States of the South to the Union on a liberal basis. He was gentle, dignified and courteous without vindictiveness and without political rancor. His industry was proverbial, and his mind, without being brilliant, was clear, analytical and expansive. It was one of those useful, practical minds that improve with age, and expand and strengthen with experience. By study, travel and intercourse with the world he had made himself a master in his profession. The high position attained by the TIMES under his management is evidence of his industry, enterprise, perseverance, tact and ability. He made that journal one of the four leading dailies of the great American metropolis.

The honorable place he filled in American journalism cannot be readily supplied—for few men possess that combination of qualities by which he was marked.

Mr. RAYMOND was the architect of his own fame and fortune, and will leave to his family a name of which they may justly be proud. His successes were not confined to his profession. As a member of the New-York Legislature, Speaker of the popular branch of that body, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and Representative from his District in Congress, he rendered signal service in his day and generation. Men at once so intelligent, conscientious, painstaking and useful are rare. Living, they deserve respect and affection; and dying, their memories deserve to be embalmed in the hearts of their survivors.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.

The telegraph brings us the unpleasant intelligence that Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock. Mr. RAYMOND has long been known as one of the ablest men and most successful and influential editors in this country. His paper, the TIMES, has wielded a marked influence upon the policy of the Republican Party, of which it was a representative, and also upon the general American public, by whom its great merits have long been recognized. Mr. RAYMOND died suddenly, and in the very prime of life and usefulness; cut down when honors were thickening upon him and the future was brightest before him. With the exception of Mr. GREELEY, no man could be more missed from the editorial profession of our land than he; none more sincerely mourned by the reading public. His death is a national loss.

MURDEROUS AFFAIRS.

Shooting and Stabbing Cases—Savage Attack by a Husband on His Wife—A Woman Scalped.

James Lynch was arraigned yesterday before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of shooting Lawrence Garrigan. It was alleged in behalf of the prisoner that the shooting was accidental; and it was stated that Lynch had fired with the purpose of frightening away some boys who were engaged in breaking his windows at No. 16½ Downing-street, and was not aware of the presence of Garrigan, who was close at hand as night watchman of a building in course of repair. The ball took effect in his right breast, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital where he remains in a critical condition. Lynch, who was arrested at the time of the occurrence by Officer Barraley, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was committed yesterday to await the result of the injuries thus recklessly, if not maliciously, inflicted.

An affray occurred yesterday morning between Peter Schaerr, of No. 101½ West Twenty-fifth-street, and Philip Runnel, a shoemaker, during which the latter used a knife with such vigor that Schaerr was seriously wounded in the arm and hand. Runnel, being arrested by Officer Keating, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was arraigned before Justice Dodge, and committed in default of $1,500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

The most serious, however, as well as the most brutal, of the murderous affairs brought to the notice of Justice Dodge, yesterday, was that of Robert Wilkinson, No. 408 West Sixteenth-street, who had been arrested by Officer Campbell of the Sixteenth Precinct, for a most savage attack upon his wife, Ann Wilkinson. During Sunday a quarrel occurred between the pair in their room, and the husband after beating and kicking his wife until she was much bruised and mangled, actually tore her scalp from her head. Police Surgeon Alanson S. Jones, who was called to attend the woman, stated in a communication to the Magistrate, that he found the greater portion of the scalp torn off and lying down upon the side of the woman's face. He returned it to its place and stitched it on, but it is doubtful if it will adhere. If it should not, or if erysipelas should supervene, he gave it as his opinion, that the woman cannot recover, and the brutal husband was thereupon committed without bail to await the result of the injuries, notwithstanding the forgiving wife declared that she would never appear against him.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings have been reported to Mr. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, in an unsafe condition since Monday, 14th inst.:

Store and tenement situated No. 198 First-avenue; owner, Mary Ann Mulvihill; unsafe chimney.

Store and tenement situated No. 200 First-avenue; owner, Mary Ann Mulvihill; unsafe chimney and south gable wall bulged.

Dwelling situated No. 341 East Thirty-fifth-street; owners, Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Collins; party and rear wall badly bulged.

Stable situated No. 610 East Thirteenth-street; owner, Elizabeth Schule; rear wall badly cracked.

Dwelling situated No. 32 Charlton-street; owner, John Endicott; unsafe chimney.

Wood building situated No. 58 Leroy-street; owner, A. Bleeker Hutchings; foundation bulged on front.

Three-story and attic building situated No. 117 Columbia-street; owner, Charles Brandhi; unsafe chimneys; windows loose and falling.

Store and dwelling situated No. 179 Greenwich-street; owner, M. L. Cott; front and rear wall bulged; house in bad condition.

Dwelling situated No. 133 Cannon-street; owner, Miss Jane Brady; foundation wall in front bulged; house in bad condition.

Store and dwelling situated No. 62 Baxter-street; owner, Michael McNulty; front wall in bad condition; front is liable to fall.

Two-story brick buildings situated No. 216 East Ninth-street, owner, Thomas S. Scowmerke; wall bulged; wooden cornice rotten and dangerous.

Store and dwelling situated No. 210 Cherry-street; owner, Mrs. Burns; chimneys cracked and liable to fall.

Store and tenement situated No. 208 Cherry-street, lessee, C. Marsh; rear chimney bulged and out of plumb.

Base Ball—Atlantics vs. "Haymakers."

This game, played yesterday at the Capitoline, was cut short in the sixth inning by a heavy shower of rain, which completely deluged the field. The score at the end of the fifth inning was 21 to 4. In the sixth inning the Atlantics made 5. When the rain came up the "Haymakers" had made six runs, with the loss of only one hand. The umpire then called the game. The "Haymakers" were outplayed by their more skillful opponents, and seemed unable to get round the bases. In the sixth inning they became somewhat demoralized, but improved in the balance of the game.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
823—Strong vs. National Mechanics' Banking Ass'n.	1189—Davis vs. Fallon.
1211—Macdona vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	349—Wood vs. Lamb.
1139—Kelly, Sheriff, &c. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.	1179—Gammer vs. Grinnell.
209—Fog vs. Strauss et al.	1227—De Castro vs. Kuon.
985—Baltimore and Cuba Smelting and Manufacturing Co. vs. Holmes et al.	1227—Starr vs. Fuller.
1008—Seely vs. Steele et al.	1195—Welsh vs. Spaulding et al.
1027—Gilbert vs. Burra Burra Copper Co. of Tennessee.	90—Galpeck et al. vs. Quintell.
1061—Schurman et al. vs. Ritter.	51—Grant vs. North River Bank of N. Y.
	32—Howe vs. Warren.
	32—Stevens vs. Boston, N. Y. & N. S. R. Co.
	1351—Doremus vs. Shaw.
	1810—Morley vs. Pell.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
5—Daly vs. Woolsey.	54—Martinez vs. Wordsworth.
17—Hughes vs. Sheldon.	56—Fowler vs. Walton.
23—Hunt vs. Scott.	61—Hunt vs. Scott.
29—Lane vs. Stothard.	62—Gambal vs. Emperan.
50—Morange vs. Sierman.	63—Lord vs. Johnston.
51—Michel vs. Stetson.	75—Griscom vs. Wright.

Call No. 78—Kinsman vs. Cunnington.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
861—Jaeger et al. vs. Freer, &c.	933—Kelly vs. Dowdell.
895—Dowling vs. Wood.	1031—David vs. Third-av. Savings Bank.
1008—Richmond vs. Montgomery.	131—Adolph vs. Walker.
1012—Bernstein vs. Sweeney.	165—Sturges vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co.
1003—Truslow et al. vs. Grovestein.	437—David et al. vs. Esterlee.
1065—Bener vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	1070—Johnson vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
961—Diamond vs. O'Brien.	856—Maxwell vs. Porter.
977—Ahern vs. Standard Life Ins. Co.	851—Garde vs. Wissell.
707—Wyckoff vs. Lawson et al.	1015—Schaefer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1017—Roberts vs. Kass.	1022—Sturm vs. Kelly.
	1061—Kingsbury et al. vs. Pool et al.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
738—Crowley et al. vs. McKnight.	880—Domingue vs. Graham.
1025—Grinnell vs. Miller.	1026—Schiedeler vs. Blumm.
1049—Mason vs. Bendall.	1004—Newman, adm'x, vs. Hull et al.
825—Riley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	789—Smith vs. Covert.
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1040—Condict vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
872—Millar vs. Graham.	1046—Dunham vs. Billings.
876—Domingue vs. Graham.	1050—Converse vs. Wesley.
	1054—George vs. Wallace et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Curtis, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2131½—Braemer vs. Kraushaar.	229—Derr vs. Hanlon.
2201—Kent vs. Porter.	2220—Amsinck vs. Clarke.
2213—Smith vs. Sherlock.	2221—Drennan vs. Hart.
2219—Duffy vs. Stone.	2222—Rorke vs. McDonald.
2213—Venlard vs. Chapron.	2223—White vs. Jones.
2214—Venlard vs. Grari.	2224—Morgan vs. Stimpson.
2146—Jacobs vs. Smith.	2225—Gordon vs. Webster.
2217—Freeman vs. Vail.	2226—Meyers vs. Graham.
120—Meyers vs. Beech.	2227—Baldwin vs. Ladue.
2119—Clark vs. Morris.	2228—Crowell vs. Crispin.
—Martin vs. Ashcroft.	2229—Herbert vs. Griffith.
2168—Collins vs. Kentworthy.	2240—Sonneborn vs. Gibbons.
175—Trowbridge vs. Stern.	2241—Rosenthal vs. Feldman.
—Shipman vs. Fife.	2242—Mulhall vs. Bray.
—Smith vs. Bramhall.	2243—Cohn vs. McCoy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Theodore Manson and William Davis, robbery.	John O'Neill, grand larceny.
James Brooks and Joseph Hayes, rape.	John Stewart and John McCormick, grand larceny.
Charles Poll, forgery.	John Murphy, larceny.
James Mason, grand larceny.	John W. Russell, larceny.
August Boggie, grand larceny.	Samuel Long, arson.
	James O'Connell, felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Ingraham.

Wright vs. Curry; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

Clarkson vs. Skidmore; order granted.

In the matter of the petition of the Consistory of the Northwest Protestant Reformed Church, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the petition of Edward B. Dodge et al.; motion granted.

John Theiss vs. Fredericke Theiss; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Anthony vs. Carpenter; motion granted.

Claflin vs. The Same; motion granted.

Costello vs. Carpenter, &c.; motion granted.

Idell vs. Elskin; motion granted.

Skidmore et al. vs. Bond; motion denied.

Jobbins vs. Keys; motion granted.

White vs. The Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company; motion denied.

Wilson vs. Burke; motion denied.

Smith & Rand Powder Company vs. Jay et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

[illegible]; motion granted with [illegible] costs.

Morange vs. Adams; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

Louisa B. Van Duzer vs. John O. Van Duzer; judgment of divorce granted on the report of the referee.

Mitchell vs. Havarts; motion granted for five per cent.

By Judge Clarke.

Jane Webb vs. James Buckelew; order settled.

Smith vs. Spencer; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 21.

Before Judge McCunn.

Circle vs. Circle; motion granted.

In the matter of Charles Smith; prisoner discharged on bail.

Van Worden vs. O'Brien; motion granted.

Singer vs. Singer; motion granted.

Taylor vs. Reed; order granted.

Marsh vs. Marsh; motion for alimony referred.

Gilbert vs. Speer; judgment ordered for plaintiff for the sum of $5,741 with interest from January 1869.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE ADMIRALTY—MARITIME LIENS—MORTGAGES—WHERE TO BE RECORDED—CONSTRUCTION OF THE RECORDING LAWS.

White's Bank of Buffalo vs. The Proceeds of the Schooner Robert Emmett, Robert Smith claimant.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Court below, and a decree was entered for the appellants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

LIEN—DISCHARGE OF VESSEL UPON BOND.

William H. Judah vs. The Bark Thales, her tackle, &c.—Blatchford, J.—The libel was filed March 4, 1869, by the firm of B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co. against the bark Thales, to recover a sum of money as the balance remaining due for certain repairs, supplies and advances, claimed to have been furnished at Pensacola, Fla., in the Fall of 1866, by the firm of Keyser, Judah & Co., commission merchants there, for the use of the bark and on her credit. When the suit was brought the claim belonged to B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co., and it has since been assigned to William H. Judah, who has been substituted as libelant. One of the defences set up in the answer is, that on the 9th of July, 1867, a libel was filed in this Court by B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co. against the same vessel, for the same cause of action; that the vessel was arrested in that suit and was duly discharged on a bond, being given in due form; and that thereby the vessel was discharged from the claim so that this suit cannot be maintained against her. It appears that that the libel in the former suit was for the same cause of action, and that on the filing of a claim, and of a stipulation for the claimants' costs, together with a bond under the act of Congress, in double the amount claimed, approved by the Judge of the Court, the vessel was discharged from custody by the Marshal. There can be no doubt that the vessel is not liable to arrest in this action for the same cause of action for which she was arrested in the former action, she having been duly discharged on bond in that action. In the *Union*, (4 Blatchf. C. C. R., 90, 93,) Mr. Justice Nelson says: "The vessel, after being discharged from the arrest upon the giving of the bond or stipulation, returns into the hands of her owner, subject to all previously existing liens or charges, the same as before the seizure, except in respect to that on account of which the seizure was made." If the Court has no power to order a vessel which has been fairly discharged, on a bond or stipulation, from an arrest, back into the custody of the Marshal, in the same suit as was held in the case of *The Union*, and also in the case of *The White Squall*, (Id., 103,) a *fortiori*, it has no power to order her to be arrested a second time, in another suit, for the same cause of action. To order her back into the custody of the Marshal, in the same suit, when she has been fairly, and not improvidently, or by fraud or mistake, discharged by bonding, is simply to arrest her a second time for the same cause of action, after she has been discharged by the bonding from the lien or charge in respect of which she was arrested. And to arrest her, under the same circumstances, in a new suit for the same cause of action, is to do nothing more or less. In the *Kalamazoo*, (9 Eng. Law and Eq. R., 557, 560,) Dr. Lushington says: "It is perfectly competent to take bail to the full value; but the effect of taking bail is to release the ship in that action altogether. It would be perfectly absurd to contend that you could arrest a ship, take bail to any amount, and, afterward, arrest her again for the same cause of action. The bail represents the ship, and when a ship is once released upon bail, she is altogether released from that action."

The libelant urges, that the fact that the former suit was discontinued and that the costs therein were paid, before the present suit was brought, remits the libelant to all the rights which he had at the time he instituted the former suit; and that such discontinuance operates to make the arrest of the vessel in the present suit an original arrest and not a second arrest. This view overlooks the fact that the vessel was discharged on bond on the 10th of July, 1867, and that the former suit was not discontinued until the 6th of [illegible]. [illegible] by the bonding and discharge, the vessel was freed [illegible] from [illegible] for the charge for which she had been arrested, and from liability to be again arrested therefor. Such liability could not be renewed or recreated against their consent by the action of the libelants in discontinuing the suit. The fact that the suit was discontinued with the consent of the claimants, and that they received and accepted the costs of the suit, indicates no intention, actual or in law, to thereby subject the vessel to a second arrest or to waive the rights in that respect which they belonged to them.

The fact that the vessel was bonded and discharged in the former suit without notice to the libelants makes no difference. It was not irregular, according to the established practice of the Court at that time, to discharge the vessel on bond without such notice being given. Besides, relief in that respect cannot be given in a collateral action. Any irregularity, if it existed, should have been corrected by a direct application to the Court, in the former suit.

The libel must be dismissed with costs.

Horace Andrews for the libelant; Robert D. Benedict for the claimants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

The Court adjourned yesterday out of respect for the memory of the late Henry J. Raymond. The jurors in attendance were discharged until to-day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Cardozo.

THE DANGERS OF MINING STOCKS.

Wm. H. Van Wyck, Committee of Jacob Southart, vs. George A. Bache.—This is the civil side of the criminal proceeding which has recently been dismissed by Justice Dodge. The complaint sets out that Bache at different times in the Summer of 1867 forged and obtained money on a forged check for $2,000, a forged check for $150 50, and a forged note for $2,000, drawn in the name of Jacob Southart, who in March following was declared a lunatic. The criminal complaint was supported solely on the affidavit of G. W. Newton, who swore that he saw Mr. Bache write the $2,000 check, to his own order, and sign it with Mr. Southart's name; that Mr. Bache then indorsed it over to him, Newton, and Newton took it and presented it at the bank and got the money on it. Justice Dodge rejected the criminal complaint on Newton's bad character. An affidavit of the same man and the complaint in the case were the basis of the order of arrest.

The defendant now moves to vacate the order of arrest. His own affidavit relates his case, and is in reply, in a measure, to a second complaint of the Committee, charging him with defrauding Southart by selling him 4,000 shares of New-Jersey Central Copper Mine stock for an aggregate price of $24,000. This affidavit sets out that his acquaintance with Southart commenced by Mr. Newton, with whom he had but little acquaintance, coming to him and telling him that for a commission he would put him in relation with a man who was great on speculation, and to whom he could sell his copper mine stock. That on his telling him he would make it right, Newton told him of Southart, and where he could generally be found, namely, at a drug store at the corner of Varick and Franklin; that he (Bache) called on him, and introduced the copper mine stock to his notice, Southart at the same time telling him of various other speculations he had made; that defendant made no representations himself, but gave him the prospectus of the Company; that Southart did not buy them, but, as he was informed, went to members of the Company, and even to Plainfield, where the mine was situated, to make inquiries, and finally took it on his own judgment, as expressed in the receipt given by him; that this negotiation was for the first 4,000 shares, for which Southart was to pay $2.50 per share, but there was a question as to the terms of payment. Bache says that some of this stock he had picked up at various times at from 40 cents to $1, but to get the complete 4,000 shares he had to purchase some more stock at $2; that the terms of payment were somewhat debated, Southart at one time agreeing to pay $2,500 cash and the balance in notes at one, two and three months, but afterward being straightened until a mortgage could be got through on the property, paid but $500, and gave him a demand note for $2,000; that after one or two interviews Southart said he was in funds and gave him a check for the $2,000 note; that the day after he got this check, that Newton came into the office demanding rather blusteringly his commission; that Bache said he would make it right, but he had only got $2,500 as yet, and after some explanation gave the $2,000 check to Newton to collect for him; that the bank objected to the first note; that it was blurred, and advised Newton to get a new one; that Bache took the note up to the drug store and Mr. Southart told him of the trouble, and Mr. Southart then drew another check, writing it, he believes, on the safe, which is the first check in question. That as to the other note and check, their history is this: His brother having a farm in Westchester, on which was a mortgage for $450, Newton went to him and suggested that he could get a purchaser of it for $5,000; that Newton did effect a sale to Southart for $5,100, a third party being interposed between Bache and Southart, and received the consideration in various notes, of which he kept $600 as commission, &c., and gave the other notes, two of which were $1,100, to defendant's brother, from whom they came to the defendant; that one of these notes was paid and the other protested; that for this last note Southart paid by the check in this suit for $1,501 50; that subsequently Mr. Van Wyck came to him, and insisted on his giving up all the notes he then held, and that on his resistance Mr. Van Wyck told him that Mr. Southart had disposed of all his property, and if he did not yield a commission of lunacy would be issued, and he would get into trouble and get nothing, (which is denied as to the latter point by Mr. Van Wyck.) That after some time, and after the issuing of the commission of lunacy, he gave up the notes he then held, to the amount of $10,000, and took back a receipt expressing that this was a surrender of all claims of the estate against him for $2,500 advanced by Southart to him, if his statement as to his having no property were correct. He says that nothing more was done till the holder of the $450 mortgage on his brother's farm commenced a foreclosure, when Mr. Van Wyck insisted on his stopping that proceeding, and that, on his refusing, these proceedings were commenced.

Two affidavits are appended, to the effect that in a recent conversation, in a lucid interval, Mr. Southart confirmed all the statements of the above affidavit referring to facts within his personal knowledge.

There is an affidavit of the Cashier of the Chatham Bank that he believes the signatures genuine. There are affidavits to show that Newton is a companion of thieves, and planned the Lovejoy robbery, and is unworthy of credit.

On the other side, the plaintiff produces affidavits of several experts, who are satisfied that the signatures are forgeries. He produces the affidavit of Mr. Rogers who sold the defendant 4,000 shares at twenty-five cents for the express purpose of a resale at forty cents to Southart; that he received, one note of Southart for $2,500 for payment for the whole $5,000, paying him back, after discount, $900. The affidavits of two persons denied the authenticity of the signatures. Mr. Van Wyck also denies the truth of the statements as to his promises on the defendant, or that there was any settlement whatever of the three notes; that he did not know of these three notes till after the surrender of the $10,000 of notes to him, they being in the possession of Mr. Southart's former attorneys. Mr. Sheffield also remembers the visit of Bache, when he claims to have got the $2,000 check; that had it been given he thinks he would have known it. The $2,000 note was, it is sworn, in the handwriting of Bache.

There were some other affidavits of gentlemen acquainted with Mr. Southart who testified that they did not, after careful examination, believe the signatures to these checks to be his.

Mr. Van Wyck, in summing up for the plaintiff, after alluding to his associates, Messrs. Freeman and Chatfield, as better fitted to contend with the defendant's counsel, except for his knowledge of the facts, argued that the only question before the Court was not as to the transactions in copper mining stock but whether the defendant had or not forged the checks and note in question. Bache would not be discharged from arrest on a mere preponderance of affidavits, but he was willing to assume a greater burden to show the preponderance of testimony to be against the defendant.

Mr. Justice Cardozo said that there was a technical rule that where the cause of action is disclosed on arrest the Court would not try the action on affidavits, and would not discharge the defendants, but this was modified practically by the rule that where it appeared from the evidence that a jury would hardly give a verdict, the Court would reduce the bail or take common bail, or even accept the defendant's own undertaking.

Mr. Van Wyck then proceeded to argue that Mr. Bache's affidavit could not be believed, claiming that Mr. Rogers' affidavit contradicted it in so many points Mr. Bache as to throw discredit on the whole, especially on the point that while Mr. Bache says he bought stock at from forty cents to $2, Mr. Rogers shows he bought it from him at twenty-five cents, expressly to deliver to Mr. Southart, but pretending that that sale was to be at forty cents. He called attention to other points in which Bache was contradicted by unimpeached witnesses, especially by Dr. Sheffield. Both the three checks and the $2,000 note were shown to be, as to the body, in Bache's handwriting. Mr. Bache's testimony was but slight, merely his own and that of the bank officer who was interested in proving the signature genuine, and that the testimony on the other side was great, and that the statements of a lunatic who had repeatedly contradicted these statements could not be received as proof of anything.

Mr. Ira Shafer, in reply, argued that the statement of the plaintiff was clear and straightforward, consistent with the probabilities and itself, and supported throughout by the positive evidence of others; that it was supported by the statement of the only other party who could know the transaction, the lunatic, who was the party most interested, in a lucid interval such as it was certified he had; that the variation of his signature was notorious to all who had dealings with him, and a natural result of his habits; that there was no evidence of any account against the defendant; that the action brought against him for false representations was itself a proof that there was no forgery, and that the proceedings were conducted in a spirit of persecution.

The Court took the papers.

Mr. Van Wyck, Mr. Freeman and Mr. Chatfield for plaintiff; Mr. H. F. Averill and Mr. Ira Shafer for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Tappen.

Chas. A. P. Bergeman vs. John Farrell, Jr.—The plaintiff sued to recover damages in the sum of $5,000 for the death of his wife, who was killed under the following circumstances: About the 6th of June, 1864, a wagon containing the plaintiff, his wife and another person came into collision with a truck owned by John Farrell & Co., distillers, doing business in the Eastern District, with so much violence that the wife of the plaintiff was thrown out and so severely injured that she died in five days afterward. Two years afterward the plaintiff, Mr. Bergeman, administered on the estate, John Farrell, the principal of the firm, having died in the meantime, and he brought the present action to recover damages in the sum of $5,000, under the statute, for the loss of his wife.

The defence was that John Farrell, Jr., although his name was in the firm when his father was alive, was only nominally a partner, and that he was in fact only an employe, and got one-fifth of the profits of the business for the performance of certain stipulated services, and that he was simply a clerk to his father until he became 21 years of age, and then that his father allowed his name to be used in the business to introduce him to business, and that he had no control whatever over the action of any of the employes of the firm, either in hiring them or in discharging them, and finally that the man who drove the truck by which the fatal injuries were occasioned, was an employe of his father and not of his, and had been so for years before defendant's name was used in the firm.

Judge Troy, for the defence, moved for a new suit on the above grounds, which was not granted, and the case went to the jury, being summed up by G. T. Jenks for plaintiff, and by Judge May for defence. The jury gave a verdict of six cents to plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Freedman.

A RUNAWAY LOVER HEAVILY FINED.

Emily A. Seeberger, by her Guardian, vs. Fredk. William Bunte.—This is a suit for breach of promise of marriage. A few days ago a suit was tried by the father of the plaintiff for seduction on the same facts, and the jury gave him a verdict for $5,000. In both cases the defendant failed to appear, and in both cases the plaintiff's story was substantially this: The young man, a German, came to the house of the young lady's parents, was well received, courted the young lady and was accepted, the parents approving, but insisting on a delay of the marriage till she was eighteen. Before that time she met him constantly, and one evening in the hall of the house he delayed his parting, and finally closed, on some pretext or other, the outer door. The young lady remembered nothing more till she awoke some hours after to find herself outraged. Measures were soon after taken by her parents, and the defendant was arrested. His promises of marriage were then so earnest that friends of the plaintiff came forward and offered bail for him. He did not, however, appear at the day fixed for the marriage, but fled to Europe. The bail, of course, were released.

The jury found for the plaintiff $7,500.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Curtis.

PROCEDURE IN THE MARINE COURT—THE CASE OF CAPTAIN MILLS.

John Fallon vs. Casey et al.—This is the action already reported, in which John Fallon sued Captain Mills and Officer Casey for false imprisonment, and got a verdict for six cents damages against each. A motion was made on Saturday for a new trial on the Judge's minutes, which has also been reported.

Yesterday Judge Curtis delivered his decision on this latter motion, as follows:

The motion in this case is for a new trial upon the Judge's minutes. The ground of it was, that the verdict was totally inadequate to compensate the plaintiff for the injury received at the hands of the defendants. It was contended on behalf of the defendants that the motion should not be granted. First, because irregular in form. This ground has no strength, and is therefore ignored. Second, that the alleged right of a Judge of the Marine Court to set aside a verdict upon the minutes of the Judge was antagonistical to a constitutional provision. So far as that objection is concerned, the practice has been pursued in the Marine Court since the passage of the act of the Legislature making the Code provision relative to new trials applicable to this Court. I do not deem it necessary that the motion should be decided either *pro* or *con* on that objection. The only question is: Is it a case coming within any one of the three provisions of the Code of Procedure relative to new trials? Upon that there are express adjudications of the Supreme Court that it does not. It must be remembered that this motion is made by plaintiff's counsel to set aside a verdict in his own favor, and consequently comes within the pale of the decisions before referred to, and the opinion, among others, expressed in a comparatively recent case by Mr. Justice Emott. The motion is, therefore, denied, and the plaintiff is left to pursue his remedy at the General Term. It is a matter of regret that such a verdict should have been found, because its effect will be the encouragement of violence and arbitrary arrests upon the part of thoughtless or malicious members of the Police force.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

But little business was done in this Court yesterday. There were two cases of larceny in the forenoon, both of which were acquitted. To-morrow promises a heavy calendar. At noon the Court adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 21, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	121½	300	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	40
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	116½	800	New-York Cen.	185½
12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118	700	do.	185½
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119½	200	do.	187
			200	Hudson R.	158
240,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119	400	Reading	96½
30,000	do.	119	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30,000	do.	119	525	Lake S. & Mich. S.	105
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	103½	300	Clev. & Pitts.	93½
1,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	108½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000	N. C. S. 6s, new	55¼	2200	Chi. & N. W.	77½
5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	61½	200	do.	77
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. bet. call		700	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92½
1,000	do. call	60½	100	do.	92½
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, new bet. call	61½	20	Mich. C. bet. call	132
1,000	La. 6s		100	Chi. & R. I. R.	115½
1,000	Ala. St. 8s, Rs.	93½	500	do.	115½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	91	500	do.	115½
1,000	do.		300	do.	115
2,000	Gt. West. 1st, '88	97½	300	do.	114½
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	90	300	do.	115½
6,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	82½	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82½
1,000	do.	82½	100	T., W. & W.	67
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. Cen. 2d M.	80	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	154
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, n. b. bet. call	120	300	Ohio & Miss.	32½
2,000	Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s	90½	300	do.	32½
50	B. & H. Com.	130	200	Del., L. & W.	117
100	Mar. Min. Co.	8	100	do.	118½
150	Pacific Mail	87½	100	New-Jersey Cen.	104
65	West. U. Tel.	40	20	do.	105
100	Adams Ex.	59½	12	N. Y. & N. H.	138
100	Wells-Fargo	30½	100	H. & St. J. Pf., b.c.	118

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	61	100	C. C. & Ind. C.	85½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60½	100	L. Shore & M. S.	104½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s	55½	200	do.	104½
2,000	Lake S. Div. Bs.	91	400	do.	104½
1,000	Long Dock Imp. Bds.		300	Chic. & N. W.	78½
		96½	200	do.	78½
300	West. U. T.	40½	100	do.	78½
100	do.	40½	300	T., W. & W.	67½
200	Quick. Min. Co.	14½	100	Chi. & R. I.	116½
100	Pacific Mail	88½	1000	do.	116½
100	do.	88½	100	do.	116½
100	do.	88½	300	do.	116½
100	do.	88½	100	Mil. & St. P.	73½
200	do.	88	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82½
100	Amer. M. U. Ex.	40½	100	N. J. Central	105
100	do.	40½	100	do.	105½
200	do.	40½	100	do.	107
300	N. Y. Cen.	186½	100	do.	107
200	Hud. R.	157	11	C. C., Cin. & I. R.	78
300	Reading	97½	107	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	118½

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	122½	$30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119½
5,000	do.	121½			
5,000	do.	122	4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119½
30,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '62	116½	12,000	do.	119½
30,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	105½	12,000	do.	119½
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	117½	50,000	do.	119½
21,000	do.	117½	28,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	
14,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118½	25,000	do.	108½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

200	Pacific Mail	88½	100	Mich. So.	104½
200	do.	88½	100	do.	104½
100	Hudson R.	156½	100	do.	104½
100	do.	156½	300	N. Y. Cen.	186
200	Harlem	148	100	do.	187½
400	Reading	97½	200	Chic. & N. W.	78½
300	do.	97½	200	do.	78½

MONDAY, June 21—P. M.

The stringency in Money has abated somewhat to-day, and borrowers have been supplied at a lower rate than at any time in the past week. Exceptional loans have been made as low as 7 ₩ cent., Currency, but in most cases a small commission has been paid. There is a prevailing feeling that the worst has been seen, and that the operations of the Treasury, as well as the commercial movement, will tend to a more comfortable Money market before the close of the present month.

The Treasury sales of $1,000,000 Gold, at noon to-day, were all awarded to Messrs. Marvin, Brothers & Co. at 136.76 ₩ cent. The unsuccessful bids amounted to $4,370,000, at 136.20@136.55 ₩ cent. The Gold Room sales, after this result, advanced to 137@137¼@137¼@137 ₩ cent., closing 137 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were a shade firmer than for Saturday's steamers. Sixty days, London, 109¾; Short sight, 110@110¼ ₩ cent.

On the Stock Exchange there was a general upward reaction in the Railways and a steady feeling in the Public Funds throughout the forenoon, the extreme recovery on some of the New-York and Western Roads being at one time 3@4 ₩ cent. from the closing sales of Saturday. But after 1 o'clock there was a strong disposition shown both to resist the rise on the part of the bearish interest in the market and to make realizations, on the sudden recovery, by the opposite party. A reason assigned for this feeling seemed to be that the Money Market, though confessedly better than last week, was still too feverish and the rates too changeable to be relied upon for a pronounced turn in the Railways. At the close late in the afternoon the dealings became dull, though all the Railway quotations show an advance as compared with Saturday, as follows:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	107⅝	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	121⅜	122
United States 5-20s of 1867	119	119⅜
American Gold Coin	136⅝	137
Bills on London, 60 days	109¾	109¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	61½	60½
Virginia Bonds, old	57	61¾
Missouri Bonds	93¼	93
North Carolina Bonds, new	55⅜	55⅝
New-York Central	185⅜	187
Reading Railway	96⅜	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	115⅜	115⅞
Northwest Common	77⅜	77
Northwest Preferred	92⅜	92⅜
Michigan Southern	103	103¼
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	152⅜	155½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93⅜	94¼
Pacific Mail Company	87⅜	87
St. Paul Preferred	81⅜	82⅜
St. Paul Common	71⅛	71
Toledo and Wabash	67⅜	67⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32¼
Mariposa Preferred	16⅛	16⅛
Hudson River	155	157
Louisiana Levee 8s	86⅜	86⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business, as quoted to us by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., to whom we are indebted for assistance in our report of to-day:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	116½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	119⅜
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	120⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	116	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	122	10-40 reg	107
5-20 coup., 1864	116½	10-40 coup.	107⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅜	6 ₩ cent. Currency	105

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds, '70	101½	Louisiana 6s	71
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101½	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	66
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101½	Connecticut 6s	
Ill. War Loan	101½	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	107½
Indiana 5s	97	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	111
Michigan 6 ₩ ct., '73	100	N. Y. 7s Canal Fd., '70	100
Michigan 6 ₩ c. '78		N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '72	101½
Michigan 7 ₩ c. W. L.	102½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '73	101½
Tenn. 6s, ex coupon	61½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '74	101½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	60½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '75	101½
Virginia 6s, new bds	61½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '76	101½
Georgia 6s	80	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, '73	99
Georgia 7s	90	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, '74	99
North Car. 6s, o. bds	55½	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, '75	97
Missouri 6s	93	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, '76	97

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $4,402,110; total payments, $3,582,162; balance, $85,016,755. The receipts include for Customs, $560,000; for Gold Notes, $617,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment.

$1,000 5-20s of 1862, yielding $60 per annum, if sold at present price, will buy $1,330 Lake Superior 7s, paying $87 50 per annum—an increase of 45 per cent. in actual gold income.

Parties buying now at 93 and accrued interest in currency have the advantage of the Gold Coupon, due July 1, reducing actual cost of the bonds below 93.

JAY COOKE & CO.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in Gold Coin, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 24 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 21.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	18	Tar, bbls.	101
Cotton, bales	4,604	Pork, bbls.	14
Eggs, bbls.	1,480	Beef, pkgs.	33
Flour, bbls.	18,686	Cut Meats, pkgs.	50
Meal, bbls.	685	Butter, pkgs.	2,307
Wheat, bushels	178,879	Cheese, pkgs.	6,159
Corn, bushels	67,030	Lard, pkgs.	208
Malt, bushels	240	Lard, kegs	100
Rye, bushels	10,862	Starch, pkgs.	200
Oats, bushels	24,716	Tobacco, hhds.	143
Beans, bbls.	507	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	407
Hops, bales	250	Whisky, bbls.	1,073
Hides, No.	342	Wool, bales	300
Hides, bdls.	534	Oil Cake, pkgs.	80
Leather, sides	13,352	Beeswax, pkgs.	4
Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,757	Peanuts, bags	26
Crude Turp., bbls.	321	Copper, bbls.	122
Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,094	Cotton Seed, bags	600
Pitch, bbls.	276	Rice, bags	209
Rosin, bbls.	6,268		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Bellona*, for London—4,075 bushels Wheat, 1 bbl. Oxide Zinc, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 2 cases Tobacco, 12 bales Skins, 19 cases Sewing Machines, 26,991 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 88 bales Sisal Grass, 79 bxs. Maizena, 587 bales Hops, 109 cases Canned Milk, 150 bales Furs, 239 boxes Preserved Fish, 20 cases Paper.

By the ship *Ravenside*, for Bristol—750 bbls. Resin, 2,250 bbls. Flour, 20,623 bushels Wheat, 3,200 Staves.

By the bark *Dr. C. Tupper*, for Hamburg—65,333 gallons Crude Petroleum.

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—360 [illegible] lbs. Bacon, 67,000 lbs. Lard, 1,362,000 lbs. Cheese, 39 [illegible] cases Hardware, 128 cases Machinery, 29 bales Furs, 1 case Skins, 10 tierces Beef, 148 bbls. Pork, 323 bales Hops, 75 boxes Condensed Milk, 13 cases Sewing Machines, 9 bbls. Bladders.

By the ship *Jupiter*, for Stettin—[illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible].

By the bark *Aletto*, for Stettin—4,509 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue quiet and steady at $7 50@$8. Pearls are dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Steady and quiet, with fair inquiry for Rio. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bags, including 2,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms, and 400 bags Laguayra at 17c.@17¾c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Dull; no buyers, nor much pressure for sale. The sales since our last foot up 775 bales, including 269 bales to spinners and 125 bales to speculators. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular, are quoting thus the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	27½	27¾	28	28¼
Good Ordinary	29½	29¾	30	30¼
Low Middling	32	32¼	32½	32¾
Middling	33½	33¾	34	34¼

FLOUR—Receipts, 18,686 bbls. The Flour market is a shade firmer, with a good demand. Sales, 24,800 bbls. at $4 50@$5 60 for Superfine State and Western; $5 15@$5 75 for common to choice Extra State; $5 60@$6 65 for common to choice Extra Western; $6 70@$7 25 for good to choice White Wheat Extras; $5 [illegible] for common to choice round-hoop Ohio; $5 [illegible] for common to fair Extra St. Louis, and $[illegible] for good to choice Extra St. Louis—closing firm. Included in the sales are 12,000 bbls. for speculation and export. Extra Western at $5 60@$5 80, and Extra State at $5 60@$5 75, for June and July delivery. Southern Flour is very firm; sales, 400 bbls. at $6 40@$6 85 for common to fair Extra, and $6 90@$11 75 for good to choice Extra. Oregon Flour is quiet at $6@$6 75. California Flour is quiet and steady. [illegible] Rye Flour is quiet; sales, 250 bbls. at $4 25@$6 25. Corn-meal is in fair request; sales, 400 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for State and $4 60 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Receipts Wheat, 178,879 bushels. Wheat is more active and a shade firmer, with a brisk export demand. Sales 135,000 bushels, (largely to arrive,) at $1 46@$1 47 for No. 2 Spring; $1 50@$1 55 for No. 1 do.; $1 55 for Winter Red Western; $1 60@$1 65 for Amber Michigan; $1 67 for White Michigan, and $1 70 for White California. Rye quiet. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal. Receipts Corn, 72,030 bushels. Corn is about 1c. better, closing dull. Sales 57,000 bushels, at 81c.@90c. for New Mixed Western, via Canal; 82c.@86c. for do., via Railroad, and 85c.@88c. for White Western. Receipts Oats, 24,700 bushels. Oats are dull. Sales 24,000 bushels, at 75½c.@76c. for Western, in store, and 77c.@78c. for do. afloat.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, June 21, 1869.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat*	989,088	Barley	160
Corn	318,651	Malt	107,678
Oats	521,451	Peas	26,214
Rye	24,477		

*Including 444,000 bushels California.

The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Friday and noon on Saturday covered 27 loads of Lumber, 14 of Wheat, 3 of Staves, 1 of Coal, 2 of Corn and 1 each of Flour, Stone and Oil. List of boats which passed Fultonville during the 24 hours prior to 12 P. M., June 19, 1869: M. E. Merrick, Buffalo; Dennis Lenis, Buffalo; Indiana, Buffalo; M. A. Nichols, Buffalo; R. H. Beckwith, Buffalo; D. Howard, Buffalo; Buffalo, Rome; Miss Lucy, Buffalo; F. W. Tripp, Buffalo; Edward S. Esla, Buffalo; F. Tabor, Buffalo; D. Jones, Buffalo; Harvey Stewart, Buffalo; Etta, Buffalo; F. B. Brown, Buffalo; Philip H. Bender, Buffalo; General Grant, Buffalo; Truman Griffin, Buffalo; Colonel Willett, Buffalo; Giles Hawley, Buffalo; Queen City, Buffalo; Emma Edwards, Oswego; Frank Brace, Oswego; A. C. Knapp, Penn Yan.

Staves—Indiana, Buffalo; Charles Thayer, Buffalo; George B. Ford, Buffalo; B. B. Clapp, Buffalo; Allen Monroe, Buffalo; Wm. Van Horn, Buffalo.

Coal—Addon, Geneva; Aunt Polly, Buffalo; J. M. Annis, Geneva; F. B. No. 2, Watkins; Seth C. Roberts, Buffalo.

Flour—City of New-York, Rochester.

Lumber—G. P. Eyesaman, Buffalo; H. M. Farnham, Jr.; W. E. Pope, Oswego; C. Wood, Oswego; T. Bailey, Oswego; Southern, Tonawanda; A. Lathrop, Jr., Booneville; Freddie La Rue, Booneville; Ella, Rome; Job Stafford, Tonawanda; Kate McCord, Buffalo; George Armstrong, Oswego; Frank Bowley, Oswego; Wm. D. Truesdell, Dansville; Hatter, Dansville; M. M. Southworth, Buffalo; Eugene Levins, Olean; Jud Loomis, Oswego; W. B. Coggeshall, Buffalo; Charley Schuyler, Buffalo; Josephus, Rome; Clara King, Oswego; Alonzo Swan, Buffalo; J. Hyland, Booneville; N. Havens, Corning.

Shingles—Freddie, Olean; Alonzo Swan, Buffalo.

Corn—G. H. Bedell, Buffalo.

Stone—Door, Buffalo.

Oil—P. W. Sprague, Buffalo.

MOLASSES—no change; sales 43 Demerara.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and steady. Sales 900 bbls. at $33 37½@$33 50 for New Mess; $32 50 for Old Mess; $26@$26 75 for Prime, and $28 37½@$28 50 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Also 750 bbls. New Mess, seller and buyer July, at $33@$33 37½ ₩ bbl. Beef is quiet and steady. Sales 110 bbls. at $[illegible] for New Plain Mess, and $[illegible] for New Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is dull. Sales 50 tierces at $[illegible] for Prime Mess, and $[illegible] for India Mess. Beef Hams steady. Sales 60 bbls. at $30@$31 50 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are firm. Sales 370 packages at 13c.@14½c. for Shoulders, and 15½c.@17½c. for Hams. Middles are firm. Sales 40 boxes Short-ribbed and Stretford at 16½c. Lard is dull. Sales 350 tierces at 19c.@19¾c. for Steam and 20c.@20½c. for Kettle-rendered. Also 250 tierces Steam, buyer July, on private terms. Butter is steady at 20c.@33c. for Ohio, and 22c.@38c. for State. Cheese is dull and heavy at 11c.@15½c.

RICE—More inquiry; shade steadier; 250 at 8¼c.@8¾c.; Rangoon 6¾c.@7c.

SUGAR—Raw steady; more business at 11¼c.@11¾c.; 1,532 hhds. Cuba at 11⅜c.@12¼c.; Demerara, 11¼c.; 850 boxes, 11¼c.@12c., 6,000 bags Manila, 11¼c. Refined quiet; same prices.

WHISKY—Dull; sales, 150 bbls. Western at $1 [illegible]@$1 02¼, free.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 6¼d.@6½d., and per steamer, 14,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. To London, 4,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d., and 15,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. An American bark with 3,000 quarters Grain to Belfast or Cardiff, at 4s. 4d.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW STEVENS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew Stevens, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je8-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES F. EMERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles F. Emerson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je8-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS M. KELLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Francis M. Kelley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je15-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY M. NIVER, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry M. Niver, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of July, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of June, 1869.
je15-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of June, 1869.
je22-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CAMP, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Camp, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of March, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
je8-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. LESZYNSKY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry S. Leszynsky, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of June, 1869.
JOSEPH FISHER, Assignee,
je8-law3wTu* No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD H. LADD, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward H. Ladd, of Union County, New-Jersey, carrying on business in New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, June 10, 1869.
FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. [illegible] Beekman-st., New-York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM E. HARNEY, HENRY HARNEY and GEORGE T. ARLEDGE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1869.
ASA STEVENS, Assignee,
je15-law3wTu* No. 75 Wooster-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD H. LADD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward H. Ladd of Union County, New-Jersey, carrying on business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. [illegible] F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 1 Beekman-st. (corner of Nassau), Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of June, 1869.
je8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 293 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 17th March, 1869.
je8-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. JAMES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF BLAST FURNACES, IRON MINES, &c.

Postponed sale by auction, on June 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at LILLIE SAFE AND IRON COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 16 Park-place, New-York, about 910 acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, comprising 2 blast furnaces, making about 250 tons of iron per week; mines supplying the furnaces with magnetic iron ore; large foundry and machine shop driven by water power, and other valuable improvements. Also, supplies of coal, ore, &c., teams, produce, and other materials in use for conducting the mining and manufacturing business upon said lands. For particulars inquire of

E. B. SANDS, Treasurer and Agent,
No. 16 Park-place, New-York.

Sale adjourned to June 16, at 12 o'clock M.
Sale adjourned to June 29, at 12 M.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 27 Nassau-st.

GREAT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ANTIQUES, ARTICLES OF VERTU, BRONZES, &c., BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK IN THE WAREROOMS AND PRIVATE DWELLING OF S. GRAHAM, ESQ., WHO IS RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at warerooms of S. Graham, No. 183 2d-av., his entire stock, consisting in part of Pocard & Plimpton patent bedsteads, parlor suites in great variety, bedroom suites, Brussels, Ingrain and velvet carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood pianos, wardrobes, card tables, dressing bureaus, lounges, gas fixtures, clocks, bronzes, articles of vertu, antiques, oil-paintings, safes, &c., &c.

For full description see catalogue.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. E. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 22, at 11 o'clock, within their store.
541 boxes loose Muscatels.
4 casks Turkish Prunes.
At 11½ o'clock on Pier No. 11 East River:
1,500 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,020 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig Pass By, from Palermo.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, Nos. 23 Chambers-st., and 77 Reade-st., Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Chambers-st., choice collection of oil-paintings by well-known American and European artists. The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND DESKS.—On WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 106 Liberty-st., a general assortment of parlor and chamber furniture, bedding, glassware, cutlery, plated ware; also office desks, tables, safes, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, APPLIANCES, MOSQUITO BARS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869.

Will be offered at public sale in this city on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M., at Judiciary-square Depot, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., drugs, medicines, hospital stores, instruments, dressings and other property belonging to the Medical Department of the United States Army. Among the articles to be offered at auction will be embraced the following, viz.: Alcohol, 800 gallons; simple cerate, 1,300 pounds; chloroform, 500 pounds; powdered opium, 250 pounds; tinct. of opium, 400 pounds; sulphate of quinia, 1,000 ounces; camphor, 150 pounds; a valuable assortment of fluid extracts; altogether, nearly 150 lots of medicines, prepared by some of the best establishments in the country. Also, 30,000 pounds beef extract; 8,000 pounds candles; 5,000 bottles condensed milk; gelatine, adhesive and isinglass plasters, in large quantities; 2,000 gutta percha bedcovers, new; gauze, lancets, cloth, patent and plaster lint, roller bandages, feeding cups, graduate measures, tumblers, W. W. basins, prescription and drop, dressed sheep skins, spatulas, spirit lamps, turned wood pill-boxes, pill machines and tiles, vials, 4,800 dozen. Also, 3,000 brown linen mosquito nets, single, in original bales. Particulars in catalogues.

Terms: CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS ONLY; 25 per cent. required as a deposit at time of sale. All purchases to be removed in five days, and no errors corrected after removal of the goods.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC sale, on THURSDAY, July 1, 1869, on board the vessel, by order of the Hon. H. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury,

THE IRON STEAMER "VIRGIN,"

now lying at the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's wharf, Hoboken; Clyde built, length 216 feet, breadth 24 feet 8 inches, depth of hold 10 feet 6 inches, tonnage 627 64-100, engines double oscillating.

Terms of sale.—Ten per cent of the amount bid to be deposited by the successful bidder at the time of sale. The remainder to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of the vessel.

For further particulars inquire of
M. H. GRINNELL,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK, 1869.

TUESDAY, June 22—Examination for admission of students in the Council Room at 9:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 10:30 A. M.—Annual exhibition of Grammar School and award of prizes in the large chapel of the University.

THURSDAY, June 24—The Annual Commencement at the Grand Opera House, West 23d-st. and 8th-av. Exercises to commence at 10:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, June 24, at 6 P. M., in the Council Room—The annual meeting of the Alumni Association.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

JUNE 15, 1869.

Another opportunity for examination for admission will occur on TUESDAY, Sept. 14 next, at 9:30 A. M., in the Council Room.

WANTED—A SPECIAL (OR ACTIVE) PARTNER, in a first-class school in this City. The institution is already flourishing, and enjoys the patronage of the best families. Its rapid growth requires an increased capital, and offers an opportunity for a splendid investment. Address Box No. 2,401 Post Office.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, 24TH-ST.—Notice to former pupils: The fourteenth annual "Distribution des Prix" will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS Ages 6 to 12. Mrs. C. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, wishes to spend the Summer in the country with some pleasant family as a governess for young children. Address TEACHER, No. 76 Lexington-av., New-York City.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE AND PRACTICAL teacher desires some private pupils during the Summer; would go into the country if required. Address J. W. J., Box No. 171 Times Office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR special, with $5,000, to take the place of a retiring partner, in a very safe and profitable business. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 119 Times Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE LADY OF education, to take a share in a French institution already established, which wants extension. For particulars apply at new No. 112 Madison-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as child's nurse, to go in the country with a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as lady's maid; has good reference; or would take the situation of infant's nurse. Apply at No. 22 Spring-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper, nurse to an invalid lady, plain sewing, or any light employment, not menial; good references. Address H. M., Box No. 165 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; has best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook in a private family; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; can give good testimonials. Can be seen at No. 155 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD ENGLISH nurse to go to Europe with a family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 West 13th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WASHING—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing, can give the best of references; terms moderate; fluting done by machine. Inquire for Mrs. MOORE, No. 44 West 44th-st., near 6th-av., front building, top floor.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman in a gentleman's family; no objection to the country; understands cooking in all its branches, and can take entire charge of the kitchen; would do the marketing if required; best references. Can be seen until suited at No. 18 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking, French, English and German; also all kinds of baking; willing to take the entire charge of the kitchen, if required, and go in the country; understands marketing; reference from present employer. Call at No. 28 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY CAPABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; operates on Wheeler and Wilson machine; can dress ladies' hair; the best City reference given. Call at No. 312 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook in a private family; excellent baker; bread, biscuit, pastry; can take the full charge; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 385 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 East 23d-st. Call from 9 until 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; is willing to go out by the day, week or month. Call for two days at No. 212 (new number) near 40th-st., 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes, alter ladies' dresses; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 Lexington-terrace, West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant woman; a good, plain family seamstress; would prefer a situation by the month, to go in the country; can give the best of reference. Apply at Plimpton's Building, corner 9th-st. and Stuyvesant-place.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF 28, A SITUATION as first-class cook; understands all kinds of English and French cooking, pastries, ices, jellies; can bone and lard, game, &c.; country or City; has the best of City references. Call at No. 1,264 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman a situation as an experienced cook; understands meats and pastries; is a good bread and biscuit baker; City or country; good references. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as professed cook; is a good baker; will assist with the coarse washing if required; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing if required; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 312 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in a small private family, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread; good City reference. Apply at No. 221 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to assist with washing; best of references; no objections to country. Apply for two days at No. 309 East 11th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE nurse; will take charge of one or more children or full charge of an infant from the monthly nurse; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., near 18th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; best of City reference; understands her business thoroughly; country preferred. Apply at No. 145 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, as child's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 62 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as a superior cook; understands boning, larding, ice-cream, jellies, &c.; is a good baker; would go to any part of the country; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at 347 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY TO do all kinds of fine sewing and to make herself useful, or to take charge of growing children; would go to Europe or the country. Address for two days H. J., Box No. 169 Times Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., (new No. 323,) situations, in City and country, for a large number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers; also, young girls and those landed lately.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference; have no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 358 7th-av., near 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business, either French or English cooking; willing to go to the country; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., (new No. 323.)

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has excellent City references, and is a thorough English cook. Call at No. 1,264 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; will assist with the washing if required. Call for two days at No. 113 West 29th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY OR CITY, A situation by a first-class chambermaid and waitress; has City references; is not afraid of work. Call at No. 1,264 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as a lady's maid; is a first-class dressmaker and hairdresser. Can be seen at her present situation, 20 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 106 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, (English,) who has been gardener in one of the largest places in England, and has had the entire charge of one of the largest places in New-York State for the last three years; thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of greenhouse, graperies and kitchen and flower gardens; the greatest reference from his last employer. Please call or address J. B. D., at No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Englishman aged 34; will be at liberty to engage on the 1st of July; married; no incumbrance; can take charge of a gentleman's farm; understands raising cattle, draining and farming in all its branches; his wife will take charge of the dairy and poultry; will go to any part of the country; good reference from last employer. Address W. B., Garrison's Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a very competent man; thoroughly understands his business; also understands gardening in all its branches; best of reference as to character and capability. Address J. B., Box No. 198 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to going to any part of the country; best reference. Address, for two days, W. B., No. 382 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; would make himself generally useful; has first-class references. Address THOMAS, Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended from last employer. Address T. S., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as plain gardener; will take care of cows and horses, and make himself generally useful. Address W. L., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a German; would be willing to make himself useful at a gentleman's place; City or country; he is sober and honest. Inquire at 123 Amity-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 131 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter; thorough experience; good City references; no objections to travel. Address, for three days, M. N., Box No. 201 Times Office.

A RAPID SHORTHAND WRITER desires employment to fill up his leisure hours. Address W. H. P., Box No. 143 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, (RESIDING with his parents,) a situation in a shipping, commission house, insurance office or banking house; writes a good hand, and is quick and correct at figures; the best of City references given. Address EDGAR, care of Messrs. J. Hooper & Co., No. 41 Park-row.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FRANCAISE NOURRICE, DE bonnes références, demande une place pour soigner des enfantes, pas plus jeunes. S'addresser No. 8 West 24th-rue.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, all experienced and respectable girls and women, all nations and work; excellent cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new No. 323.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress and to do some chamberwork in a small private family; also, a Protestant girl of 17 for waiting and light work. Apply at No. 22 East 24th-st., with reference, after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, a Protestant woman, who can give thoroughly satisfactory references as to character and capacity. Send address for three days to M. H., Post Office Box No. 5,353.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 6th-av., situations for large numbers of servants, viz.: first-class cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, and girls for general housework.

WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURER WANTED; an experienced man to take charge of works. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 1[illegible] Times Office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Principal character by Miss Lucille Western.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
DORA. Principal characters by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Vandenhoff, Miss Price and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MOTHER HUBBARD. Leading characters by Miss Rose Massey, Mr. G. Becket and the Learis.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading character by Miss Fanny Herring.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
GYMNASTICS, MINSTRELSY, and a large collection of Curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—THE PEACE JUBILEE.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT BY THE BERGE CHORAL UNION.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The Daily Times, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	[illegible]
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	[illegible]
The Weekly Times, one year	[illegible]
Five copies	[illegible]
Ten copies	[illegible]

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The work of laying the French cable is in progress. Yesterday morning the shore line and the deep-sea cable was spliced and the whole expedition then put to sea. On Sunday night a banquet was given on board of the *Great Eastern*.

Ishmael Pasha leaves Paris for London to-day.

Schneider has been reappointed President of the Corps Legislatif.

GENERAL.

Our new Minister to Mexico reached the Capital on the 12th.

It is alleged that R. R. Lowell, of the United States Secret Detective Service, who was arrested on Thursday last, at Canandaigua, N. Y., on a charge of "conspiracy and collusion with counterfeiters," has for the last two years been in correspondence with a notorious thief and counterfeiter named Sims, of Belle Isle, a small village near Syracuse, who was the head of a gang. Sims has also been arrested, and both men have been indicted by the Grand Jury and held for trial at the term of the United States Court which meets in Buffalo next August.

The body of the fourth and last member of the murdered Haggerty family has been found at McGregor, Iowa. Other discoveries have been made, and the whole form a chain of circumstances which are regarded as sufficient to convict Auden Thompson, now under arrest, of the murder.

The present is commencement week at Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie. The Baccalaureate sermon was preached on Sunday afternoon by President Raymond. Last evening there was a musical soirée. Wednesday is Commencement day proper.

A third attempt to rob the bank at Hopkinton, R. I., was made on Friday night. The burglars were detected at work by the watchman inside, and were put to flight by a shot from his revolver.

The Boston schooner *Lahave* with a cargo of arms and ammunition, which was captured on the high seas by a Spanish ship-of-war recently, has sailed from Havana under the charge of the *Fernando Catolico* for Kingston, where her case will be laid before the English Court there.

A great horse fair will open in Leavenworth, Kansas, to-day. Famous horses are expected from Kentucky, Michigan and other Western States, and a superior show is anticipated.

About fifty prominent business firms of St. Louis have guaranteed the Merchants' Exchange or Grain Association of that city against loss in the experiment of bringing an ocean steamer from New-York and loading her with grain for this port.

The bill of exceptions taken in the case of Pike, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Hampton Falls, N. H., has been overruled, and Pike will be executed in November.

J. D. Farnsworth, a wealthy Bostonian, has recently given $3,000 to Amherst College as a fund for two scholarships, to be called the Farnsworth Scholarships, for talented and worthy young men. The scholarships are not limited to any particular department, but are awarded for general excellence.

Professor H. Dussauce, an eminent chemist, and editor of the *Industrial Chemist*, published in New-York and Boston, died suddenly at his residence in New-London on Sunday night.

A young lady named Eliza Leonard, who lived in Rochester, was drowned in the Genesee River, near Rattlesnake Point, on Sunday, while attempting to step from a boat to the landing, a couple of feet off.

The Welsh and English miners in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company have struck.

The house of James Thurston, near Fall River, on the "Copicut road," was destroyed by fire on Friday night, and Mr. Thurston perished in the flames. He was a man of 70 years, and had lived alone for some time.

A thief entered the sleeping apartment of E. Raymond, in Cambridge, Mass., early yesterday morning, and stole silverware, United States bonds, and other valuables, amounting to $12,000 or $16,000.

The Mississippi Conservative Republican Convention will meet in Jackson to-morrow. The Radical Republican Convention will meet on Thursday, the 1st of July.

The forty-third annual commencement of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute will be held at the Opera House, in Troy, on Wednesday evening next.

The widow and daughter of the late Peter Cagger propose founding a hospital in Albany, as a memorial to him.

The most important event of the fortnight in Venezuela had been the issue of a circular by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, announcing the closing of the port of Maracaibo to foreign trade. It would seem that General Pulgar, President of the State of Zulia, whereof Maracaibo is the capital, has been seizing the customs of that important seaport. He disposed of the Custom-house dues as he thought fit, without giving accounts to the chief Government in Caracas, and without remitting a due proportion of funds toward the State expenses.

A four-story brick store and dwelling in Market-street, Wilmington, Del., fell to the ground on Saturday morning. The family who lived in the upper part had a narrow escape from death. The father, a colored man named Perry Trusty, porter in the store, heard the building crack, and understanding the meaning of the sound, rushed up stairs, caught the children in his arms, and calling to his wife to follow him, hurried down. Just as the landing was reached the building fell, a mass of ruins.

Thomas J. Hankins, of Treasure City, Nevada, has instituted suit against Wells, Fargo & Co., to recover $50,000 damages for injuries sustained by the upsetting of their stage between Jacob's Wells and Salt Lake in March last. Albert Hankins, his brother, has also commenced an action for $10,000 damages for injuries sustained at the same time.

Forty bushels of fine new white wheat were offered at the Richmond Corn and Flour Exchange on Friday, 18th inst.

Colonel F. B. Woodall, whose corpse was recently found floating in New-York Bay, formerly resided in Quincy, Ill. He enlisted in 1861 in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, was appointed Adjutant, served till nearly the close of the war, resigned, and for some time was employed in the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as clerk, which situation he resigned to take command of the One Hundred and Fifty-first, a one-year regiment, serving in that capacity until it was mustered out. He was an earnestly loyal and capable officer. His wife is the niece of Hon. Isaac N. Morris, of Quincy.

At the annual meeting of the Westchester County Medical Society, held at White Plains, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.: Dr. George Bayles, of Irvington, President; Dr. Caruthers, of Tarrytown, Vice-President; Dr. S. H. Pooley, of Yonkers, Secretary; Dr. J. Foster Jenkins, of Yonkers, Treasurer.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday referred the claim of Mr. McVeany to a seat in the Board, in the place of Mr. Culkin, to a Special Committee.

Six of the reputed organizers of a large expedition to sail from this port for Cuba were arrested and locked up in Ludlow-street Jail last evening. Señor Alfero, Secretary of War of the Cuban Junta, and Colonel Ryan, commander of the volunteer forces, were among the number.

Receipts of beef cattle are rather too heavy for the requirements of an active market. Sellers declared, yesterday, that trade was very dull. The best bullocks were being sold at 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb., net weight, with a small number at 15½c. Common to fair steers were sold for 13c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Hundreds of rough oxen and thin Texan steers were sold for 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Buyers and sellers frequently parleyed a long time before they could agree as to prices. In most instances, sellers were obliged to yield to the prices asked by buyers. Receipts of sheep are heavy, and most droves were sold at depressed prices. Fair droves were sold for only 5c.@5¾c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Selected sheep in small droves brought 6c. ⅌ lb. and upward. Small retail lots of the best were sold for 7c.@7½c. ⅌ lb., gross weight. Lambs were easy at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb., gross weight, with occasional small lots above 11c. Swine are heavy at depressed prices. Live are worth, nominally, 9c.@9½c., with selected small lots at 9¾c.@10c. Corn-fed dressed sell slowly at 11½c. ⅌ lb., with small selected lots a fraction of 1c. above 11½c. Prices are tending downward.

"He Being Dead Yet Speaketh."

Contemporary opinion has rarely pronounced a more unanimous, more cordial or more emphatic judgment than in the case of the departed chief of the New-York Times. The lapse of years is usually essential to the formation and expression of just and generous estimates of character whose record is associated with the warfare of politics. Quickly spoken eulogy as applied to public men too often invites detraction, and not until the mollifying influence of time has done its work are we accustomed to look for careful discrimination in regard to motives and purposes, or for general appreciation of busy life and its results. The testimony elicited by the death of Mr. Raymond is therefore as exceptional as it is gratifying. Stricken down in the midst of his usefulness, the grave has not closed over his remains ere contemporaries of every shade of politics unite in the recognition of his goodness as a man, his integrity as a politician, and his surpassing excellence as a journalist. There has been no hesitation or delay; no waiting for the abatement of jealousies or for the more correct interpretation of a criticism in which the irritation engendered by controversy has no place. Death carries off his prize, and on the instant the Press of the country declares its loss. If anything could mitigate the grief of relatives bereaved or reconcile co-workers to the absence of his guidance and help, it should be this prompt and universal acknowledgment of the value of his labors, and the spirit and aims by which they have been controlled.

These expressions of opinion are rendered more valuable by the discriminating tone which pervades them. The testimony, though uniformly kindly, is more or less analytical. It is tendered from different stand-points. Those who in the political world have been opponents, naturally approach the story of his life and worth from another position than that occupied by his friends and political associates. The circumstance invests with additional interest the commendation so freely bestowed, and brings into greater prominence the goodness and fruitfulness of a career which thus wins from all admiration and respect. That a man's allies in public life, or his friends in professional and private intercourse, cover his grave with flowers, is an incident neither new nor surprising. But in this instance the manifestations of sorrow and respect are circumscribed by none of these relationships. The Press as a body laments the removal of one of its brightest ornaments. And the public, through the Press, deplores the loss of one of its justest, wisest counselors, one of the most vigilant and effective guardians of its interests, and one who, as a private citizen, earned naught but gratitude and good-will.

The demonstration of feeling is not explained by reference simply to Mr. Raymond's abilities and accomplishments as a journalist, or the tireless industry with which he prosecuted the duties of his profession. The fact of professional success and the causes of it are conceded without qualification or reserve. In warm, ungrudging terms, his title to an elevation every step toward which was fairly conquered and worthily held, is recorded by his contemporaries. But more than admiration for his abilities is apparent in the encomiums heaped upon his memory as a newspaper conductor. Running through the columns of eulogy which are spread before us, it is not difficult to trace an appreciation of the service he rendered to the Press as an institution, and the editorial body as a profession, by the cultivation of a high tone in the discussion of current topics, and the maintenance of a standard befitting the opportunities and responsibilities of journalistic life. He proved that earnestness in controversy is not irreconcilable with courtesy—that the vigorous and faithful performance of exacting duties is not incompatible with consideration for personal character, with candor and truthfulness, or with respect for the principles and purposes of opponents. No lesson was more needed in newspaperdom, and the sedulous inculcation of it by Mr. Raymond is one of the secrets of his widespread influence. The weight of his example in this respect is freely admitted. And the effect of his teaching will keep alive the remembrance of the substantial service he rendered to the profession he adorned.

The sympathetic allusion to his characteristics and career as a public man show that in this respect also, the public has quickly realized the loss it has sustained. The voice of the stern critic is hushed; the opponent of yesterday takes his place among the friends of to-day. Misunderstood very often in life, in death the uprightness of his judgment is on all hands declared. It is now seen that difference of opinion to him meant not caprice, but fidelity to his own sense of truth and duty; that if he sometimes hesitated in following the leadership of others, it was because he accustomed himself to look at all sides of a question, and so became unable to concentrate his attention on the single point of the partisan. Moreover, his course is estimated rather by its general purpose than by incidental causes of controversy—by the purity of his motives and the excellence of his aim rather than by the methods of action preferred by others. He was in some measure a law unto himself, and the key to its interpretation comes with his death. His devotion to patriotic duty, his constant desire to moderate the rancor of party politics, his unselfish anxiety to heal the wounds of war and politics, are features of his career which death cannot touch. The lesson they teach is not the poorest part of the legacy he has left to the Times and the country.

The House of Lords.

We cannot imagine that there is any member of the Upper House in England to whom the position which that Chamber now occupies in reference to its legislative functions is perfectly satisfactory. It is still, constitutionally, coördinate in Parliamentary government with the House of Commons, but as a matter of fact it is fast subsiding into insignificance. When an unimportant measure has to be passed, the Lords may be left to come to a decision upon it without exciting much attention. But as soon as any bill containing a principle which the nation prizes reaches the House, the peers are at once subjected to the "screw." They are threatened with a *coup d'état*. They are warned that if they dare to exercise a discretion of their own in opposition to the will of the people they will find themselves summarily abolished. Hitherto a leader of the House of Commons has always been contented to threaten a large creation of peerages; and it will be remembered that this menace subdued the Lords in the Reform struggle of 1832, and again in 1848. But now, instead of increasing the number of members, the popular leaders talk of pulling down the House itself. "If you dare to go against us," they say, "we will raise a storm before which you must inevitably be swept away. You exist only upon sufferance, and while you are inoffensive, and keep yourselves properly in the background, we may not attempt to deprive you of the foolish pleasure which you derive from sitting on a red bench in a gilded chamber. But the moment any measure is sent to you upon which you would really like to express an opinion, we require you to be silent, or vote against your principles. Either course will satisfy us, only adopt one—or else go out of existence as a Legislative Chamber altogether." When these receipts are sent forth to men who in their own counties are still kings, we cannot wonder that signs of resistance should occasionally be made. Perhaps some of the Lords think that the *coup d'état* would be preferable to the humiliation which they are in these days doomed to undergo. Hence the recent demonstration against the Irish Church bill, and what some may regard as the obstinate folly of Lord Derby and Lord Cairns. The English Liberal papers tell them they invite revolution. Their answer is, "We only do the duty which the Constitution enjoins upon us. If there is to be a revolution, on your heads be the responsibility."

The advantage of a second Chamber in legislative work has often been questioned, and in the midst of events such as are now being accomplished in England, it would be difficult to convince the people that their own direct representatives are not sufficient to transact all the business of the nation. England, whether her public writers choose to admit it in so many words or not, is now passing through an era of revolution, and one "ancient institution" after another is probably destined to fall, or be materially changed, before we have seen the end of it. No doubt it is a silent revolution. There is no bloodshed, chiefly because there is no impediment to be overcome. The people have not a despot on the throne, with a vast army at his back, to fight against. The Crown has long since withdrawn itself from public affairs. The Lords endeavor now and then to "stem the tide of democracy," but it is like Mrs. Partington trying to keep back the Atlantic with a mop. They proclaim resistance, but generally succumb after a little bluster from the Radicals. If, then, people are disposed to wonder at the quietness with which the new revolution in England is carried on, they should ask themselves why there should be any great commotion? There is no obstructing force to meet. The wealthy and upper classes may, indeed, exclude workingmen representatives from the House of Commons, but this merely shows the power of money. They are obliged to speak and vote much as workingmen would do if they had seats in the House. They are compelled to be "Radicals." The landed proprietor is obliged to swear allegiance to Mr. Gladstone, who is now but an echo of Mr. Bright. Most of these squires would have been glad to see Mr. Bright tied to the stake. But they dare not mildly criticise him now.

Naturally, then, the House of Lords is practically superseded. The people have been called to decide how the country shall be governed, and they are not disposed to play second to the representatives of rank. The Lords, in great emergencies, recognize the intrinsic weakness of their position, and simply evade a conflict with the Lower House. If a measure is sent to them of which they disapprove, like the Irish Church bill, they generally stop away from the House until it has been hurried through. This is not a dignified course; no circumstances can make it so. But it saves the House from becoming very odious to the people. And there can be no doubt that this state of subjection is strictly in accordance with the spirit of the English Constitution, however much it may seem to conflict with its theory, as that theory is commonly understood. It is inconceivable that a free people should place the balance of power in the hands of a class who have no pretensions to it but the possession of artificial rank. A man may be made a peer for very eminent services, but his son, a remote descendant, may turn out to be a fool, or a mere reckless gambler. There have been cases enough of that kind seen very recently in England. Yet the heir possesses all the *voting* power in the House of Lords which the great ancestor could ever exercise. This arrangement has nothing to recommend it. If all Lords were like the Marquis of Salisbury people could admit that they were fit to take a very important share in the work of government. But the Duke of Newcastle is a fatal set-off against the Marquis of Salisbury. The people say: "In times past our forefathers were little better than the serfs of these noblemen, many of whom gained their honors by disreputable means, by pandering to the worst passions of the Sovereign, by lying, scheming and cheating. We are now free to choose whether we will be governed by the same class, and we say no. We will govern for ourselves." This is the spirit which prevails more and more in English public life. The House of Lords represents nothing which the people greatly value or respect. This fact shows how inappropriate are the comparisons which are sometimes made between this Chamber and the Federal Senate. The Senate does really represent every State in the Union, and is practically elected by the people, although by a double, and as many eminent men have thought, a needlessly complicated contrivance. There is a community of feeling between the American people and the Senate—a warm current still runs from one to the other. But the House of Lords is separated from the English people by strong walls. It has less and less sympathy with them every year. The people wish for democratic changes, and the Lords hate democracy. The workingmen are rising to great political power, and the Lords would keep such men in "their proper places"—that is, to their workshops. They are in conflict with that potent factor known as the "spirit of the age." We very much doubt whether the revived project of creating "life peerages" would produce any substantial alteration in their situation.

In considering the changes which are still impending over English institutions, we may safely leave out of our calculations the House of Lords. All that it can do by resistance is to accelerate the movements which it fears. If anything had been wanting to render the Irish Church bill certain to pass, it would have been the opposition of the Lords. The people would have interpreted the issue in this way: "Shall the House of Lords, or the House of Commons—the aristocrats or the people—govern Great Britain?" And no one can reasonably doubt what answer would have been returned. It will be the same when the measure for the disestablishment of the English Church is brought forward. When the House of Commons decide in favor of any such measure, we may know that a little sooner or later it will become law. Under these circumstances we can all understand, and perhaps sympathize with, the wish of some able Lords to be extinguished politically rather than to occupy so anomalous a position in the State.

Annexation in Large Cities.

Boston and Dorchester are to vote to-day on the question of annexing the latter city to the former. The matter has been fully canvassed, maugre the intervening excitement regarding the Jubilee, and both the friends and the foes of annexation in both cities are confident of victory. We should say that, with a full vote, the annexationists would be in a decided majority. For, the people of Boston have an honorable civic ambition to grow great, and being unable to satisfy this ambition in the New-York way, namely, by natural growth within the corporation limits, they seek to compass it in the Philadelphia way, namely, by annexing all the surrounding towns. And, just as Philadelphia has "enlarged her borders" by grasping everything willing to be annexed for many miles around the city proper, so Boston has become so well satisfied with her seizure of Roxbury, that she is now quite ready, apparently, to swallow successively Dorchester, Charlestown, Brookline, Brighton, Cambridge, Jamaica Plain, and so forth and so on—beginning to-day, if agreeable, with Dorchester.

This policy is often a wise one. What it accomplishes is to give a city the benefit of the residence and citizenship of those large, all-powerful, and valuable classes who transact their business in it but reside in its suburbs; and, on the other hand, in return, it furnishes to these last some benefits of civic improvements and means of metropolitan enjoyment. In old times, a man who removed eight or ten miles away from the centre of trade, expected to sever many of the social and public ties which bound him or his family to city life, and he usually ceased to have much special interest in the public and personal condition of the city society he had left, supplying its place with new local attachments. But, with our modern means of swift inter-communication by steam and horse railroad, and the gradual building up of the space between our old cities and what are now only rural environs, all this is changed. The suburbs of a great city are merely bed-chambers and resting-places for its population—even as Brooklyn, though a great city, is mainly a dormitory for New-York. How many people who live in Brooklyn and do business in New-York are half as much interested in the City Government, for example, of the former, on which they have a vote, as in that of the latter, on which they do not vote at all? Or in the public amusements of the former city as in those of the latter? Or in the public enterprises and prosperity of the former, strictly so considered—*i. e.*, independently of personal interests—as in those of the latter? And if this be true in the case of so great a city as Brooklyn—probably the third in population in the Union—how is it with the clusters of little outlying villages, to which, from one cause or another, New-York families have of late years so largely removed?

Very evidently, the *local* feeling and pride, and even the local distinctive character which many of these little places once had, are no longer so marked. They are merely the outlying posts of great cities, and in the cities the public thought, interest, and spirit of their various populations are mainly concentrated. For this reason, the question of formally annexing such places to the cities on which they so closely depend, is merely one of mutual interest and convenience. We may possibly see the day when the whole southerly region of Westchester County shall become New-York, and when from territorial increments, as well as from immigration and natural increase by births, the City population will mount to five millions.

Mill and Bushnell on Female Suffrage.

It is a fortunate thing that the discussion of one of the most serious questions of the age has at length been taken out of the hands of platform-spouters and rather weak young women, and has been carefully taken up by two of the leading spirits of England and America.

Stuart Mill is now confessedly the foremost intellect in the field of both abstract and economic investigation in Great Britain. No one has done more in Europe to clear up to the popular mind, the science of political economy, and no living writer has better analyzed the proper functions of government. His researches in philosophy and metaphysics have aided to form a school of thought which exerts now a prodigious influence over the intellect of England. His recent career as a practical legislator and reformer has increased the popular interest in whatever he writes or says; and his well-known profound sympathy with our Union, and with all that is first in America, makes him listened to even more attentively here than in his own country.

He approaches, however, in his present theme, "The Subjection of Women," a subject on which he has thus far contributed but little to the thought of the age. It is one, also, not entirely adapted to his genius. It is doubtful if he has studied the influence and interplay of social and personal forces, as he has economic or metaphysical principles. Nor is the study of the historical derivation of the institutions and customs of this day as much his field as many other branches of investigation. He enters on the matter, however, with a zest and fire which alone will make his book read wherever the question of woman's position and rights is even thought of, and he treats it, it need not be said, with a style as limpid and clear as is his usual current of thought.

His opponent, Rev. Dr. Bushnell, is a clergyman well known among religious thinkers through both England and America. Though not a logician, like Mr. Mill, he has the intuition of genius, and often sees at once conclusions which the slow reason of investigators is long in reaching. His field is especially the analysis and comprehension of personal character, of the profound moral forces of human life; his imagination is one of the highest and purest which has ever been shown in theological and religious writing, and his style in our judgment is unequaled by any American sermonizer. Fortunately, for his treatment of this subject, he has a wide and liberal estimate, possessed by few clergymen, of the social power which may be wielded by women, both in dress, art, literature and society. He enters on the subject too with a profound interest; and his title is as bold as his antagonist's "Women's Suffrage; or, the Reform against Nature."

Singularly enough, the logician does not show as much art in the first presenting of his case as the clergyman.

Mr. Mill, who evidently writes under a strong personal feeling, is too hot in the beginning and plunges at once into his conclusion, calling women immediately "slaves," and alluding to them as "slaves" in repeated instances, so as rather to offend the unbiased reader, by being forced to a conclusion for which he is not at all prepared. Dr. Bushnell, on the other hand, with more rhetorical skill, admits the many wrongs and injustices practiced against women, avows his readiness to give them under marriage all and entire possession of their property and protect them in it, and is quite willing that they should enter many professions and pursuits now closed to them. But all this he allows, in order to give more force to his conclusion, of the great and terrible damage threatened to society from admitting them to the right of suffrage. We have not space here to give the points of his argument. They are certainly most serious and weighty; powerful, however, mainly as profound and deep-reaching statements rather than logical arguments. They rest mainly on the point which Mr. Mill most contests, or at least maintains is not proven, "the subject nature of women," not an inferior nature, but such a constitution as unfits her to govern. Dr. Bushnell dreads most of all the unsexing woman by this reform, or stimulating her unnaturally, so as to destroy her charm, and tend to weaken marriage. Mr. Mill, on the other hand, maintains that no legislation can change nature, and that we do not know yet what woman's nature is; and that her higher intellectual and political position will tend to make marriage what in the most civilized countries it now is rapidly approaching—a *partnership between equals*.

Mill seems to have somewhat wandered from the true history of law in making woman's subjection in marriage a relic of slavery; it is, as is well known, rather a relic of *tutelage*, or the *patria potestas*—the father's power. After his opening, however, the great English philosopher's presentation of his theme is exceedingly subtle and powerful. His account of woman's position in marriage under English Common Law is one of the most vigorous statements ever made of this matter. The relations of the man and woman under the "subject theory" are analyzed with remarkable skill, and the picture of man given—especially of the British husband—will startle American readers.

His reasons for allowing absolute equality to women under law and custom and politics are exceedingly strongly put, so that the grand case of Women's Suffrage seems now fairly laid before the jury of the civilized world by these two great advocates.

MINOR TOPICS.

After Mr. Raymond's death there was found lying on his desk an unfinished editorial paragraph referring to Major-General McDowell, probably the last words that flowed from his pen. It breaks off abruptly, leaving the sentence incomplete, as if the writer had been suddenly interrupted at his work and called away;—a sadly suggestive incident.

President Sarmiento, in his Address to the Congress of the Argentine Republic, shows that, with all his moderation and philanthropy, he is resolutely bent on having Lopez, of Paraguay, put down and a Provisional Government established in his stead—being perfectly in accord with the Emperor of Brazil on that subject. It tells against Lopez to have a man like Sarmiento so strongly opposed to him—to say nothing of the young Compte d'Eu, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian forces, organizing the army and raising squadrons of horse to make a dash upon the retreat and stronghold of the enemy. Lopez is evidently in a critical position; but he will probably send back a great many of those cavalry saddles empty before they can put him out of the combat.

In other columns of the Times this morning our readers will find further expressions of that respect and sympathy and warm appreciation which the death of Mr. Raymond has evoked from the Press in every part of the country. They will be read with melancholy interest.

The immigration of Chinese and Japanese to our Pacific border promises to be as important a fact as that of the European on the Atlantic side, and at the same time a more embarrassing one. The wonderful incursion of the Asiatics—twelve hundred of them in the last trip of the *Great Republic*—disturbs a great many, who never thought our going to China and Japan, and our announcements of a cosmopolite fraternity would have such results. But we cannot adopt the old exclusive policy of the Japanese and Chinese, and bid those people stay away or go away. They will come; and our citizens will, no doubt, get used to them—with their almond eyes and their sallow complexions. Civilization tends to do away with human antipathies and jealousies of race, and it is a tendency that our progressive people cannot long resist.

The newspapers yesterday noted the fall of one end of the ferry bridge at the foot of Barclay-street, on the day previous. The "accident" was caused by the breaking of a worn-out chain by which the bridge was suspended. Fortunately, it occurred at a time when few persons were on the bridge, else many lives might have been lost. It seems to us that the Board of Health would render the community excellent service by inspecting all the ferry bridges within the Metropolitan District, at once, with the view of compelling these corporations to render public travel safe.

Marshal Serrano has promised to respect the Constitution and liberties of Spain; General Prim has announced that disorder is to be suppressed, even should the Government be compelled to be "hard, inflexible, and even cruel;" and the Duke de Montpensier has been specially permitted by a vote of the Cortes, supported by Prim, to remain in Spain; and a conspiracy for the restoration of Queen Isabella has been discovered in Grenada. What all this may mean it is not easy to say, but the tenor of the news is on the whole satisfactory. If the Constitution is to be obeyed, disorder suppressed, and Isabellian conspiracies put down, it is clear that Spanish prospects are improving.

We are glad to learn that the Hansom Cab Company, lately organized in this City, will soon be in active operation. The Superintendent has gone to London to purchase three hundred cabs, which will be running in our streets within a short time; the remainder will be built at the workshops of the Company in this City. Our citizens will find these light and handy vehicles a great convenience.

The Boston musical feast of St. Cecilia has lost its monstrous proportions; but it will probably be drawn out in supplementary concerts and other entertainments of a less pretentious style, but more enjoyable on the whole. The great hall, being up, may do more good service before its removal—if they intend to remove it. It was altogether a well-managed affair—rather "loud" in its general effect, but popularly and financially considered, a success—and, as Lord Nelson, the English Admiral, often said, "success covers a multitude of faults." Whenever we, outsiders, undertake to get up a glorious enormity of that sort, with anvils and artillery, we hope we may put it through with as much good generalship and popular satisfaction.

The friends of the Lay Delegation movement in the Methodist churches are beginning to be anxious about the final result of the elections which are now being held throughout the country. The leading churches of this City have all voted against the proposition, and so have many others throughout the States. If successful, it will, doubtless, be a very slight victory, in point of numbers. The facts will be known, however, within a few days hence.

It was, no doubt, a very unpleasant thing to think we could not meet the expectation of the Danish Government in the negotiation for St. Thomas; but when we hear of the insular earthquakes, we cannot be altogether sorry we have not bought the place. About a fortnight ago another of these came, to fright the isle from its propriety, obliging a great many of the people to quit their houses and live in tents. With these occurrences, the buildings necessary for American business would be in perpetual danger. A quiet population of natives may up through earthquakes by watchfulness mixed with resignation; but our active commercial people might find it very hard to get along with them.

WASHINGTON.

The Bearing of the Fourteenth Amendment on the Next Census—Mr. Reverdy Johnson's Bill for Telegraphing—Appointments in the Third Brooklyn Revenue District.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 21.

During the recent sessions of the Census Committee in this city there was quite a long and careful discussion and examination of the bearing of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment on the next census, and the duty of the Committee, under its provisions, in maturing the necessary details for the next enumeration of the population of the country. The primary and constitutional duty of Congress in taking the census, and of the Committee, the mere agent of Congress, is to number the people for the purpose of making the required allotment of representation in Congress. All other statistics and figures are legally mere secondary objects, although it is popularly supposed that they are the first and only considerations. The Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment provides, among other things, that when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President, Representatives in Congress, &c., is denied to any of the male inhabitants of a State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participating in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State. Under the operation of this amendment, which is now part of the Constitution itself, the Committee will necessarily have to ascertain what States exclude any portion of their citizens from the right to vote for causes other than participation in the rebellion or crime. For instance, it will be necessary to ascertain the number of citizens in Massachusetts who are excluded from voting under the educational qualification. The same thing will have to be done in Rhode Island. In all States where for any cause the right of male citizens to vote is in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in those States shall be reduced, as provided in said amendment, in the proportion which the number of the disfranchised class bears to the whole population. According to the letter and spirit of the law, it is thought that Rhode Island will lose one Representative, Kentucky probably two, New-York one, and so on in the other States. If the Fifteenth Amendment shall have been ratified before the taking of the census, it will of course alter the complexion of the case in some of the States. The Committee, after a consideration of the whole subject, and after an affirmative verbal decision from the Attorney-General, came to the conclusion that it was incumbent on them to make provisions for ascertaining the number of people in the various States where discrimination in the matter of voting is made against citizens, leaving out of view altogether the probable effect which the ratification or rejection of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment may have on the subject. The Committee are of the opinion that the Fourteenth Amendment will affect the apportionment. It must, of course, be altered, and it must stand at the decreased figure for the next ten years. It will be observed that the basis of the representation of the Southern States is not changed, because there, although the participants in the rebellion do not vote, they nevertheless count, and go to swell the figures on which the allotments are to be made.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON'S ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Ex-Minister to England, were audited a few days ago at the Treasury Department. His telegraph bill for the three months ending March 31 amounted to $960 in gold. This was exclusive of the large bill which was presented some time ago for cable telegraphing in reference to the celebrated protocol which the Senate rejected, and which has been paid by Baring Brothers on the order of the State Department. Mr. Johnson's contingent expenses during the same period amounted to $1,507, which is considered moderate. The contingent expenses of Minister Dix, at Paris, for a similar period amounted to $2,900. The comparison of both items will show that Mr. Johnson was not, after all, so very extravagant.

THE THIRD BROOKLYN REVENUE DISTRICT.

Mr. Michael Scanlon, Assessor of the Third Brooklyn District, had an interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day, in which he informed Mr. Delano that it was his intention to put an end to unlawful practices of unprincipled parties in the District and to secure a rigid enforcement of the revenue laws. Mr. Delano gave him assurances of support in the matter, and at Mr. Scanlon's request approved the following appointments:

Second Division, Jas. Hanley *vice* Wm. B. Barton; Third Division, Albert G. Allen *vice* Geo. D. Weeks; Fourth Division, Adrian V. Bergen *vice* Lake C. Ryder; Fifth Division, Wm. B. Marsh *vice* John Ellard; Sixth Division, Conklin Smith *vice* John D. Carroll, assigned to Fifth Division; Seventh Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. B. Lincoln, Jr., *vice* Adam T. Dodge; Eighth Division, Captain Edw. C. Parkinson *vice* Robt. Ure; Tenth Division—Geo. W. Brown, *vice* Anthony Elmendorf; Legacies and Successions, Colonel Edward B. Lansing, *vice* Brewster Wood; Edward McLeer, additional Assistant Assessor for tobacco and cigars; Robert J. Wildes, additional Assistant Assessor for distilled spirits; Captain Maurice Fitzharris, *vice* Patrick J. Gleason; Hugh McDonnel, as gauger, *vice* B. F. Middleton, and David Edwards, gauger, *vice* M. L. Berry.

TEXAS POLITICS.

It was stated some days ago that in the late Texas Convention, which nominated General Davis for Governor, only seventeen counties of the 130 in the State were represented. An examination of the official proceedings show that all the counties except nine were represented. It is asserted by parties from that State that Davis will probably beat Hamilton for Governor.

PERSONAL.

President Grant has returned. Representative Norman B. Judd arrived here this evening from Chicago. Ex-Secretary McCulloch is back from the West. Hamilton Ward is in town. Secretary Boutwell will be here on Wednesday.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 21.

FURTHER PURCHASE OF BONDS.

After the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, and until further notice, instead of weekly purchases of bonds and sales of gold, the Secretary of the Treasury will purchase $1,000,000 of Bonds on alternate weeks, commencing Thursday, July 1, and will sell $1,000,000 of gold on alternate weeks, commencing Thursday, July 8. The Assistant Treasurer at New-York has been instructed accordingly.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

On the 12th inst. Secretary Fish addressed an official letter to the British Minister, informing him of the action of the House of Representatives, at the last session, recommending the renewal of negotiations for arrangement of trade with Canada, and inviting Mr. Thornton's coöperation with a view to the negotiation of a convention covering the interchange of products, free navigation of the St. Lawrence, freedom of the gulf and inshore fisheries, and such other matters as may be embraced in the general subject of trade relations between the United States and Canada. The British Government has given the Canadian authorities the practical control of these subjects, so far as they are concerned, and it is expected that Canadian Commissioners will arrive here immediately to confer with and assist the British Minister in the consideration of the proposed Convention.

COLORED JURORS.

To-day, Judge Fisher, presiding in the Criminal Court, ordered the Marshal to summons a number of colored citizens to fill vacancies in the grand and petit juries, one term of which was commenced this morning. A list of such was prepared accordingly, and those selected were summoned this afternoon. Before the close

of the week, their new element will be represented among the white jurors.

DOUGLASS.

It is generally admitted that DOUGLASS, the colored compositor, will continue at the Government printing office irrespective of any society action. To-day three compositors resigned. One of them, a cripple, declared that he would not work with a negro. Another compositor was discharged.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $1,022,000.

NAVY.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas H. Stevens has been detached from the command of the Pawtuxet and placed on waiting orders. The following have also been detached from the *Pawtuxet* and placed on waiting orders: Lieutenant-Commander Frederick J. Nicholson, Lieutenant Thomas Nelson, Ensign George G. Clay, Midshipmen E. F. Drake, J. S. Hill, A. J. Parsons and William C. Strong.

Assistant-Surgeon J. C. Ayres and First Assistant Engineer Henry W. Finch have been ordered to special duty at New-York, and Assistant-Surgeon Dwight Dickenson to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

Baccalaureate Sermon by President Raymond—The Commencement Exercises—Preparations for Departure by the Lady Students.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, June 21, 1869.

The city is fast filling up with the parents and friends of the students of Vassar College who intend being present at the Commencement exercises. The Baccalaureate Sermon was preached on Sunday afternoon by President RAYMOND, and was much admired. During his charge to the graduating class the most profound feeling was exhibited, and many tears were shed by the young ladies. To-day there has been an examination of students in the riding school, and a musical serée at 8 o'clock. The musical exercises at the latter consisted of selections from the works of MENDELSSOHN, MEYERBEER, BEETHOVEN, HAYDN, WEBER, &c.; the principal vocal and instrumental performers being Misses Finch, Crane, A. Endress, Demarest, Comstock, Hatt, Avery, Devoll, Woods, Bushmore, Merrick, Ridley and Sweitzer. The last-named young lady performed with remarkable power the beautiful "Troisieme Ballad," of CHOPIN.

To-morrow the examinations in music and calisthenics will be had in the morning, with class day exercises in the afternoon; and the address before the Philalethean Society in the evening. On Wednesday will be the Commencement proper.

The young ladies of the College are to-day busy packing their trunks in order that all shall be in readiness on Wednesday for their departure. To avoid delay at the depot and steamboat landing agents are at the College authorized to sell tickets to any part of the United States on boats or cars, and for sleeping and drawing-room cars. A very large influx of visitors is expected to-night and to-morrow, and hotel keepers are alive to the situation.

The weather has been fine; and the road to the College very dusty; but there seems a probability that rain is coming, of which a moderate amount would greatly conduce to the general comfort.

Great complaints are made of the conduct of the hackmen; rendered arrogant by the influx of visitors and the consequent profits to themselves, they have become insolent to the last degree. Their conduct at the depot, on the arrival of trains, is unbearably insolent.

Energetic MATTHEW VASSAR is everywhere, and transacts the fatiguing business of Commencement with such rapidity and force as to infuse vigor into all. The examination of the students of the riding school this afternoon was not largely attended, but was, nevertheless, very entertaining, the young ladies composing the class showing much grace and skill in their management of the horses.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical and Musical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

An excellent dramatic and burlesque company, mainly composed of delegates from Selwyn's Boston Theatre, appeared last evening for the first time at this theatre in an entertainment of much merit, but unfortunately of excessive length. The performance did not close until nearly 12 o'clock—too late an hour to allow of any extended notice at this moment. CHARLES READE's exquisite drama, "Dora," and BURNAND's travestie of "Black-eyed Susan," constituted the opening programme, and both pieces were received with a cordiality that argues happily for the success of the enterprise. The extravagance, especially, excited the heartiest and most genuine applause that has been bestowed upon any similar representation within our memory. Such burlesque as these Boston ladies and gentlemen show us is not only tolerable, but is in a high degree enjoyable. There is more drollery, more grotesque fancy, more real humorous meaning in it than in all the other exhibitions of this class that have been given in New-York this season put together. The principal characters are sustained by Mr. STUART ROBSON, a master of his craft; Miss MARY CARY, a lithe, lively and gentle little *soubrette*; Miss KITTY BLANCHARD, a dashing and, let us not omit to mention, a decorous prudement in all nimble-footed and dexterous vocal artifices; Mr. H. PEARSON, an old New-York favorite, and Mr. H. JOSEPHS, a very acceptable new-comer. Of the interpretation of "Dora" we shall take another opportunity to speak. The same programme will be repeated every evening this week and on Saturday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

The concert by which the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hoboken is to benefit, occurs at Steinway Hall this evening. The Berge Coral Union, unassisted, and under the direction of Dr. WM. BERGE will interpret the programme....Miss OLIVE LOGAN and Professor L. A. LEGRAND give a reading in relation to "Woman's Rights" at Dodworth Hall, this evening....Messrs. BACHUS, WAMBOLD and BERNARD, and also Miss KATE NEWTON, will be among the passengers by the Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow. Mr. MARK SMITH and lady and Miss EMILY THORNE depart for Europe Saturday.

The Strike of the Pennsylvania Coal Miners.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 21.

There is a good deal of misapprehension on this subject in the public mind, which is the fault of a portion of the coal operators in the Schuylkill region, and some of their agents in this city. It is generally understood that the "strike" is wholly a matter of collusion between the strikers and the coal operators for the sole purpose of putting up the price of coal. This is true of a part of the operators only in one of the coal regions, the great majority of the operators having been opposed to the movement from the beginning, and both they and their men are now and always have been willing to continue their work, but they are overawed and prevented by a powerful secret organization. The operative miners and laborers are also divided in sentiment, just as the employing operators are. A very large proportion of these have been all the time willing to work, but are terrorized by the secret organization. In addition to these elements of disturbance and conflict in the coal region, there is an organized band of outlaws known as "Buckshots," who do not belong to the Union of miners and other operatives, as we understand it, but who take advantage of "strikes" and other periods of disturbance to go about the coal regions, maltreating, robbing, murdering and committing all kinds of outrage, out of revenge against particular individuals who have incurred their enmity. They are believed to be composed of worthless characters who have been discharged from various collieries for misconduct, or because they were "bad hands." This brief statement will give a general idea of the underlying causes of the existing difficulty in the coal regions.

It requires a further statement, however, to explain the lamentable condition of affairs in some parts of the coal region. It will be remembered that about a week ago, news was telegraphed to the city that CHARLES HENDERSON, a superintendent in the employment of the Buck Mountain Company, was surrounded in his lodging by a mob and beaten and stabbed almost to death. We have before us a private letter from the scene of the outrage, which shows it to have been as unprovoked and brutal a riot as ever was perpetrated. The mob was composed of about seventy-five men, strangers to the neighborhood, who surrounded the house in the night-time, broke down the door, took possession of two friends of HENDERSON and pushed them up the stairs as a sort of breastwork to prevent HENDERSON from firing on his assailants, and then beat HENDERSON in the bludgeon, cut him with their knives, and jumped on his almost lifeless body until it lost all resemblance to humanity, and all trace in presence of HENDERSON'S wife. This man's sole supposed offence is that he is the superintendent of the colliery, and had in the exercise of his duty discharged a number of worthless hands, and the brutal and murderous attack upon him was solely a matter of revenge. It is thus singular, that, just as we are called on as an example to show the conditions of affairs in the mining regions, for we have well authenticated accounts of other and similar outrages. These outlaws waylay and maltreat and murder the employers and employed alike whenever either do anything contrary to the will or the liking of the conspirators.

To such an extent is this terrorism carried, (of which the foregoing arrogyres,) that collieries, where the employers and miners have settled upon terms for future operations, are prevented from going to work and cannot proceed until they have organized and armed a protective force for the defence of themselves and their men. In one case a Company in the Lehigh region, in default of the protection that should be extended by the law, and by the State and local authorities, have sent up large quantities of arms and ammunition, and have organized, at their own expense, a numerous police force for the defence of their property and their workmen. It is marvellous that, in counties where so much depends on order and the steady and regular run of industry, such a condition of affairs should be permitted to exist. The Lehigh iron region is one of the greatest seats of iron manufacture on this continent, but it is dependent on the collieries for its regular and sufficient supply of coal, without which it cannot continue its operations. Why is it that the county authorities there fail to give protection to the operators and miners who are willing to work? If they are powerless, how is it that the State Executive does not exercise the authority vested in him for just such emergencies? Now that it is known that a large proportion of the operators are not in any plot to raise the price of coal, and that large numbers of the miners who had been forced into the suspension of work, are ready and willing to resume, it is incumbent upon both the local and State authorities to see to it that no system of "terrorism" shall prevent industrious, willing and orderly men from doing their work.

BRAZIL.

The Suspension of Negotiations with the United States—Extracts from the Correspondence.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Merrimack*, the official correspondence between Minister JAMES WATSON WEBB and the Brazilian Government—a correspondence resulting in a suspension of negotiations and a demand of passports by the Minister—is at hand. From the journals secured by courtesy of the Purser of the *Merrimack*, a brief summary of affairs published in yesterday's TIMES was taken. The following is a more extended account of the matter:

On Oct. 15, 1866, the American whaleship *Canada* got ashore on the Garoes Reef, near the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, and was taken possession of by a party of Brazilian soldiers, who allege that their assistance was asked for by the Captain. He, as well as the crew, asserted on oath that the vessel was seized despite their remonstrances, and after she had got afloat and was out of danger. At any rate, her cargo, &c., were sold and the proceeds deposited in the Brazilian Treasury at Pernambuco during 1867. Reclamation was made in January, 1867, and finally rejected by Councillor PARANHOS in the same year, who was then, as he is now, Minister of Foreign Affairs, charging the Captain of the *Canada*, his three mates and twenty-two seamen, who were to the facts, with perjury and deliberate barratry. The great rebellion being over, Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 17th of July, 1868, ordered the United States Minister at this Court to renew the reclamation in the case of the *Canada*, amounting at the time of interest to about $60,000, and in his instructions said: "Under these circumstances, you will renew an application in this case. You will say that this Government hold that the Brazilian authorities had no right to interfere, and that there is not considered to be any proof worthy of belief, and which ought to have weight, against the crew. On the contrary, we must believe that their interference was intrusive, unnecessary, and for the purpose of obtaining possession of the property."

The Minister placed that order in the hands of the Foreign Secretary of Brazil on the 1st of August, and on the 1st of November, 1868, when it was presumed this Government had had time to make the necessary examination, he made his formal reclamation. During the next ten months the claim was discussed with four different Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the last, Senor PARANHOS, being the same gentleman who had rejected it in 1867, and charged all the witnesses with deliberate perjury. Pending the discussion with Senor PARANHOS, he, without giving any notice of his intentions to the American Minister here, addressed the Brazilian Minister in Washington to ask Mr. SEWARD for a reexamination of the *Canada* claim, with a view to a change of his instructions to the American Minister here, and at the same time had placed before the American Secretary of State his portion of the correspondence, well knowing that General WEBB was under a pledge not to forward his until the negotiation was closed. Mr. SEWARD promptly promised in a note to the Brazilian Minister in Washington that the reexamination of the *Canada* claim should be made. His note was forwarded to the Foreign Office here, and on this promise unauthoritatively obtained, Senor PARANHOS suspended the negotiations. A very serious difficulty ensued between General WEBB and Senor PARANHOS, in which General WEBB complained of ungentlemanly treatment.

It appears that Mr. SEWARD made the desired reexamination, and after consulting with the interested parties to find out the minimum of damages which the claimant would accept, directed Mr. WEBB to propose the payment of $70,000 in full satisfaction. This was done. On the 2d of April the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a letter (not published) to Mr. WEBB, in which, evidently referring to something already said, he remarks:

"It is true that General WEBB transcribes in his note a dispatch of the 2d of January of the current year, in which Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, directs him to propose the present compromise; but it is also certain that that dispatch does not respond to the solicitation made."

In a letter addressed by Mr. WEBB to the British Minister at Rio de Janeiro, explaining the reason for his suspending diplomatic relations, Mr. WEBB stated that at the time the last communication referred to was received he was sick in bed. He had for some days previous desired an interview with Baron DE COTEGIPE, and on the 24th of April his Secretary of Legation, "Hon. W. V. V. LINGOWSON, succeeded in getting access to the Minister," who informed him, to use Mr. WEBB's language, that "he could not and would not entertain the proposition for compromise submitted by the Government of the United States, because the Brazilian Minister in Washington had not advised the Government of Brazil that the matter has again been referred to this Legation." In reply to this statement, Mr. WEBB directed his Secretary to inform Baron DE COTEGIPE by letter "of the absolute certainty that a perseverance in this most offensive proceeding . . . must and would result in a suspension of all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries, and a demand for my passport." On the 27th of April this letter was placed in the hands of the Foreign Minister, and on the 1st of May was replied to, and in which reply the Baron said:

"The *Canada* question having arrived at such a point here at this Court, where it would be very difficult of solution, the Government of his Majesty, as General WEBB is aware, adopted the alternative of inviting the American Government to reconsider the points of the case, in view of the documents which illustrated it. This alternative, authorized by international custom, was a demonstration of good faith, &c., &c."

"The American Government responded, as was natural to this amicable proceeding, and promised the Brazilian Minister that the case of the *Canada* should be reconsidered. The question being at this point, (that is, we have no knowledge of Mr. SEWARD's promise having been redeemed, because we repudiate as spurious what General WEBB presents as his official instructions,) the undersigned cannot pronounce either negatively or affirmatively upon the proposition made to him. To act otherwise would be equivalent on the part of the Imperial Government to undoing what itself had considered as necessary to do; and would also be an admission that the Government of the United States, having engaged to reconsider the claim, could waive the necessity of advising the Brazilian Minister of its having done so, without offending the just susceptibilities of that Minister and of the Imperial Government. When the Imperial Government brought its Minister addressed itself to that of the United States, it did not wish to be wanting in the consideration which General WEBB merits. The American Government not having announced to the Brazilian Minister in Washington the result of the promised reconsideration, nor of the issue of renewed and modified instructions to General WEBB, keeps the Government of his Majesty in the same state of expectation it was before, and from which it cannot depart, except in such manner as shall leave full responsibility for the respect due to our Minister and from one to the other."

Other letters followed until May 8, when the subject of a suspension of relations was thus referred to:

"So long as there existed the slightest hope of inducing this Government to forego its contemplated repudiation of the undersigned's instructions, he labored zealously with your Excellency to persuade it to reject the compromise proposed, on other and higher grounds than chance offensively assumed. These labors have proved unavailing, and he has no alternative but to accept the emergency so persistently forced upon him; and justice to his Government and people and a proper self-respect require him to determine that, until your Excellency's decision in relation to the character of his instructions is formally revoked, he cannot transact further business with the Government of Brazil."

On May 10, Minister WEBB formally suspended negotiations by the following epistle:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
RIO DE JANEIRO, May 10, 1868.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, has the honor to remind His Excellency the Baron DE COTEGIPE, Counsellor to His Majesty the Emperor, Minister and Secretary of State for Marine, in charge of the interim of the Department of Foreign Affairs, that his note of the 1st instant remains unanswered.

In that note the undersigned expressly renounced the hope of inducing this Government to forego its contemplated repudiation of the undersigned's instructions, he labored zealously with your Excellency to persuade it to reject the compromise proposed, on other and higher grounds than chance offensively assumed. These labors have proved unavailing, and he has no alternative but to accept the emergency so persistently forced upon him; and justice to his Government and people and a proper self-respect require him to determine that, until your Excellency's decision in relation to the character of his instructions is formally revoked, he cannot transact further business with the Government of Brazil."

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales for last week were as follows:

New-York improved property	$[illegible]
Country improved property	[illegible]
Country unimproved property	[illegible]
Total for week ending June 19	$[illegible]

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$12,[illegible]
New-York leased property	10,000
Country improved property	10,250
Country unimproved property	72,511
Total	$105,756
Total from June 1 to June 5	263,681
Total for week ending June 12	105,756
Total for week ending June 19	346,[illegible]
Total for month of January	2,396,782
Total for month of February	3,175,[illegible]
Total for month of March	14,047,314
Total for month of April	7,[illegible]
Total for month of May	7,070,[illegible]
Grand total	$[illegible]

To-day will be quite a festive one. The grand sale of Hamilton Park property, located at New-Brighton, S. I., will be made by Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at 12:30 o'clock P. M. It will be one of the most important and attractive sales of the season. The property has been so fully described in this column that our readers must be quite familiar with its beauties and advantages. A boat for the excursionists will leave Pier No. 19 North River, foot of Dey-street, at 10:30 A. M. Free tickets, maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 77 Cedar-street. Special arrangements have been made for the comfort and convenience of the ladies, and all wives, mothers and sisters who are interested in the purchase of a suburban home are earnestly invited to attend. The sail down the bay cannot be other than delightful—a fine band of music has been engaged, an excellent lunch ordered, and no effort spared to make the trip an enjoyable one. In return for all these pleasures the guests cannot do other than bid well, and the strong probabilities are that the sale will be a particularly successful one. Proper precautions will be taken that no disreputable persons attend; any of that class who think of going may as well give up the idea, for the attempt will certainly end in a complete failure. If the day is stormy the sale will be postponed until the first clear day thereafter.

At Cranford, N. J., Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro. will sell one hundred choice lots. They are handsomely located, convenient to the City, and in many ways very desirable. The previous sales held at this place have shown very good results, and it is fair to believe that this also will be a success. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 11 A. M. Lunch will be served on the arrival of the train. Free tickets, maps and particulars may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-street.

At Metuchen, N. J., Messrs. Petty & Frazee have a sale of a modern residence, ten rooms, stable, &c., and two acres of choice land; also two-story cottage house and 1 60-100 acres. Train leaves foot Cortlandt-street, New-York, at 1 o'clock, returning after sale. No postponement on account of weather. Particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 171 Broadway, room No. 3.

To-morrow the great sale of 150 villa plots will be made, and the old-fashioned Rhode Island clam-bake will be served up at Islip, L. I. The great popularity of this part of the island is thoroughly proven by the fact that already the auctioneers have given out as many tickets as they care to issue. There may be one or two left, but it is doubtful. If there are any to be had, they may be found at the office of Messrs. Johnson & Miller, auctioneers, No. 26 Nassau-street.

The same day, on Orange Mountain, N. J., Messrs. E. Ludlow & Co., will sell eight elegant building sites of five acres each, beautifully located on the Turnpike, Northfield-road, Gregory and Mountain avenues, located between the residences of A. P. Pillot, Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher, and those of General Marcey, Dr. Marcey, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hecker and others. These plots are unexcelled in convenience of location, beauty of prospect and salubrity of climate by any property the same distance from the City, viz., twelve miles. Maps and terms at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-street, New-York.

The same day, at Dunellen, N. J., Mr. L. E. Wood will sell 200 very desirable building plots, 50x150 feet each, and two new dwellings. Maps, railroad passes and particulars may be had of A. D. Hope, Esq., General Agent Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty-street, New-York.

At the Exchange Salesroom to-day, the attraction will be the sale of the Oloff Park property, situated in Westchester County, adjoining Jerome Park. The land has been in the Van Cortlandt family for over two hundred years. The elevated portions, constituting the larger part of the Park, are extremely picturesque, affording extensive views of the surrounding country, and adjacent parts of the City of New-York. Much of this elevated portion is beautifully wooded, and has fine streams of clear water, fed by springs and suitable for trout ponds. The plots, containing from one to thirty city lots, will be sold by the lot without reserve.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Two-story brick, two-story frame house and lot No. 690 Water-st., lot 25x100, J. H. [illegible] ...... $7,5[illegible]

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Fort George property, plot known as No. 27, 402.8x182x80x141.3x250x242x32.4	$9,500
Madison-av., n. w. corner of 69th-st., 100.5x25	57,500
16th-st., n. s., between Avenues B and C, lot known as No. 183, 25x94.9	nom.
20th-st., n. s., between Avenues B and C, lot known as No. 186, dimensions not stated	nom.
20th-st., East, No. 301, 25x94.9	nom.
18th-st., n. s., between Avenues A and B, lot known as No. 512, 25x100	7,500
52d-st., s. s., 356 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22x98.9	15,500
56th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 21x98.9	11,500
49th-st., n. s., 206.3 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.5	13,500
51st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	5,000
55th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5	nom.
75th-st., n. s., 136 ft. e. of 1st-av., 60x102.2x150x40x16x52.2	2,000
70th-st., n. s., 295 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x204.4 (one-third part)	nom.
127th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x99.11	15,000
128th-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11	1,575
Avenue A, w. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 83d-st., 51x106.6	5,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 105th-st., 75x80	6,225
7th-av., e. s., 99.6 ft. n. of 40th-st., 19.9x80	18,500

Leases Recorded.

56th-st., s. s., between 8th and 9th avs., lots known by Nos. 16, 19, 20 and 21, 1 year, per year $1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BLEECKER-ST.—FOR SALE, NEAR West 10th-st., a very desirable store and dwelling, with immediate possession if desired. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PIECE OF WELL-improved property on Mercer-st., through to Greene, near Clinton-place, suitable for any large business, and early possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT A great bargain, near Princeton, N. J.; 130 acres, all first-class land; two acres white oak timber; buildings all good and abundant; good fences, and well watered; a thrifty apple orchard; two peach orchards, with a good show for 2,000 baskets of peaches the present season; also, an abundance of other fruits; healthy location, good society, and near churches, schools, railroads, canal, &c. The stock, crops, farming utensils, &c., will be sold with the farm, if desired. This is a rare chance, and worthy the attention of any one wishing a choice farm; immediate possession, if required. For particulars, address VOORHEES, No. 212 Fulton-st., New-York, or A. HOLCOMB, No. 4,039 Ludlow-st., West Philadelphia, and C. W. KIRKPATRICK, Scranton, Penn.

ELEGANT SITE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A farm consisting of about 55 acres, with a small, old-fashioned, comfortable dwelling-house, barn, shed, &c., fifteen miles from New-York, on the Central-av., three miles northeast of Jerome Park; easily approached; commanding from every acre unsurpassed and magnificent views of the surrounding country and Long Island Sound, and affording numerous valuable sites for residences; is now offered for sale at much less than its value. The plot offered above is located on Valentine Hill, one of the highest points between New-York and White Plains, and sloping from west to east, thus avoiding the dazzle of the sunrays, and giving the most agreeable position for residences and sighting objects far and near. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES at Metuchen, N. J., (one hour from Jersey City, three minutes from depot,) TUESDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., a fine modern residence, ten rooms, stable, &c., and two acres choice land. Also, two-story cottage house and 1 60-100 acres. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock, returning after sale. No postponement on account of weather. Particulars at office of PETTIT & FRAZEE, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND COMPLETE seaside residence, in perfect order, near New-Bedford, Mass., at a great bargain. Apply to E. W. DEAN, No. 64 Chambers-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale, low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY SEAT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS FOR SALE.—A commodious and complete dwelling, about 55x55, and two-story wing and conservatory attached, together with a first-class two-story stable and carriage-house, completely modern, with water and gas, and a large plot of ground, within the City limits and near the East River, on 120th-st. Adjoining the above and in the near vicinity are many beautiful suburban residences, interspersed with first-class brown-stone houses. The location of 120th-st. and East River is delightful; the ground high, dry and healthy; roads and walks perfect; the residences mostly occupied by their owners, the neighborhood is indeed a choice one. The mansion now offered for sale has a wide hall through the centre, drawing-rooms on the west and library and dining-rooms on the east side, and conservatory approachable from the library; six fine sleeping-rooms on the second floor, and on third floor a spacious hall, saloon or billiard-room, 50 feet long, with cove or arched ceiling, closets, servants' side of store-rooms. The basement and cellar, in which is a first-class furnace and hot water heater, are three rooms and large wine-room, exclusive of coal-bins and large inclosed area. The grounds are laid out with great taste, fine green lawn, and several large and fine shade-trees of 50 to 60 years' growth. Walks and carriage-road macadamized; all underdrained and connected with street sewer, as is the house, carriage-house and stable. This property is a rare thing for a party wishing to have a delightful home with City and country combined. The house is completely furnished from top to bottom. Coach-house and stable contains a span of bay long-tail coach or family horses, three or four carriages, sleighs, harnesses, robes, &c., in full equipment. For sale as it stands, except silver, linen, books and works of art, for $80,000, or will sell without furniture, horses, carriages, &c., for $65,000, on liberal terms. Size of lot, 125x125x104. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

MANHATTAN HEIGHTS.—TO RENT, a very elegant residence at Manhattan Heights, on 129th-st., commanding a very superb view of the Hudson River; a large mansion, containing about 20 rooms, delightfully located on a knoll; shaded with large, old forest trees; piazzas front and rear; large lawn, flower and vegetable garden planted; extensive stables, coach-house and other outbuildings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT ASTORIA.—TO RENT—AN ELEGANT residence; accessible by boat from Peck-slip, 34th-st. and 92d-st. ferries. The house commands a superb view of Long Island Sound; the grounds are extensive and in fine state of cultivation, having planted five thousand heads of cabbage, about sixty acres of corn, &c. The place will be let either with or without the crops. SHARPE & HARDENBERGH, No. 30 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO rent, at the Narrows, Staten Island; in a situation unsurpassed for beauty; immediately on the water; commanding a view of Bay and City; well furnished, having extensive grounds, stables, &c.; rent, for season or year, moderate to a good tenant. For permit to visit and other particulars address Box No. 436 Post Office.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 46 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, with elegant surroundings, near Riverdale, six miles from Central Park; plenty of room; fine garden and stable room; eight acres of land; suitable for a gentleman's residence. Apply at No. 61 Wall-st. NORMAN PECK.

TO LET FURNISHED—A BRICK HOUSE in 11th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.; will be rented to a careful tenant, without children preferred, for three months from July 1, at a nominal rent; best of reference required. Apply to J. COFFIN, No. 41 South William-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA brick and brown-stone house on Lefferts-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements; newly painted; perfect order; immediate possession; moderate rent. J. B. COTTE, No. 138 Bowery, New-York.

TO LET—ON PRINCESS BAY, STATEN Island, adjacent to the fishing grounds, snug, comfortable house, well adapted for a club; low rent; immediate possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE at Yonkers, for three or four months. Price, $250 per month. House contains 15 rooms, bath room, &c.; a large and convenient stable attached. Address M., City Post Office, Box No. 5,826.

TO LET—IN A PLEASANT NEIGHBORhood in Jersey City, a two-story and basement brick house; rent, $480; possession immediately; furniture for sale. Address BLACKWELL, Box No. 164 Times Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house No. 15 West 29th-st., except doctor's office. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS stores, Nos. 472 and 474 Broome-st., near Greene-st., now in course of completion under directions of Griffith Thomas, Esq., architect; dimensions, 50x150 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO LARGE FLOORS, 25x100 feet; splendid location for stairbuilder or wagon manufacturer. Inquire on the premises, 2d-av., near 63d-st. JAMES KELLY.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN IRVINGTON AND TARRYTOWN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23d June, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, two elegant country seats on the Hudson, situated about midway between the Irvington and Tarrytown Depots, and ten minutes' drive from either.

THE GROUNDS.

The place comprises over seven acres of land, with a frontage of about 500 feet on Broadway. The grounds are laid out in the most approved manner, with well-made road, graded lawns, fine vegetable garden, abundance and great variety of young growing fruit trees and vines, thoroughly-built stone walls and handsome cut-marble entrances—all well kept up.

THE HOUSE.

The dwelling is a new brick villa, with brown-stone trimmings, 45x72, with wide verandahs on the north and south fronts; erected for the owner; built by days' work in the most substantial manner, regardless of cost, and finished in black walnut in the most perfect style; Italian marble mantels throughout; hot and cold water all through the house, with permanent washstands and marble basins; bath-room and water-closets on second floor; gas in every room, with elegant fixtures; heated perfectly by one of Boynton's large furnaces; range in the kitchen, with stove and stationary tubs in laundry; convenient and roomy cellar; the whole house fitted up with every convenience and elegance.

OUTBUILDINGS.

Barn of ample size, with stable accommodation for five horses; cow stable, wood-shed, ice-house, (filled,) &c., all new and in perfect order.

THE LOCATION.

One of the choicest on the river, being in first-class neighborhood, and surrounded by some of the finest places in the country.

THE VIEW

is unsurpassed, commanding a wide and uninterrupted range up and down the river, and far over the surrounding country, the hills of Rockland County and the Palisades. The whole property is free and clear from any incumbrances, and as it will be sold on easy terms, offers a rare opportunity for the acquisition of an elegant home in the purchase of such a property, as will bear inspection and invite investigation either as an investment or as a speculation.

ALSO, ADJOINING THE ABOVE:

A frame house, well built, conveniently arranged and in good order; good and convenient outbuildings, stables, hennery, &c. Grounds well laid out, beautifully shaded and ornamented; garden of great extent, all planted and in good order; great abundance of small fruits in garden, and a fruit orchard, stocked with pear, quince, apple and peach trees, and in full bearing. Fifty grapevines, all the best varieties. The place is watered by a large spring, which supplies a fish-pond, and is bounded on one side by a running brook. This property comprises about eight acres of well-located land, with a fine view of the river; in an excellent neighborhood, with a large frontage on the public road, and the land not needed with the house could be sold off to great advantage. Terms very easy. The sale of these pieces of property in this way affords opportunities seldom offered for the purchase of property on this part of the Hudson, and the offer is worthy the attention of capitalists. Maps, plans, photographs, and all particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, where permits can be obtained to see the premises. Half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

HOMES ON STATEN ISLAND, THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on the premises, at 12½ P. M., TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1869, a portion of the estate known as HAMILTON PARK, AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. SEVERAL FINE MODERN BRICK HOUSES, with lots adjoining, will also be offered for sale. For pamphlets containing plans and description apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

The above property is offered in villa plots, 50x200 feet, and is unsurpassed in desirability of location and convenience to business centres by any yet presented to the public.

A CARD.

In consequence of the urgent and pressing demand for tickets for our great Islip Sale, further extensive advertising is unnecessary. In brief, we state that the sale will take place, rain or shine, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, June 23. Every possible arrangement has been made for the comfort of the excursionists. Special Train will leave foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburg, by South Side Railroad, at 9:45 A. M. Detective Officers will pass through the cars before starting to eject all boys and suspicious characters. Further particulars at our office, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York. JOHNSON & MILLER.

A SHERIFF'S SALE OF DOCK PROPERTY, corner of 1st-st. and Gowanus Canal, South Brooklyn, (late Ammonia Factory.) This property, 77 feet on canal, by 100 feet deep, will be sold by order of the Sheriff at No. 201 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock; $8,000 can remain permanently. D. H. STONE, Attorney, No. 252 Broadway, Room 3.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Auctioneers.

Positive and Unconditional Sale by Order of Trustees,

AT

ELIZABETH, N. J., ON THE PREMISES, THURSDAY, June 24, 144 PLOTS,

FOUR LOTS IN EACH PLOT.

STRAWBERRY LUNCH.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, to the highest bidders, by order of trustees, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, June 24, [illegible] LOTS OF GROUND, laid out in plots of four lots each, in the City of Elizabeth, N. J., nearly opposite the new depot now being erected at West Elizabeth—as per map described. The sale will be absolute and unreserved, rain or shine. There is a house on the premises, a few rods from the cars, affording shelter in case of inclement weather. A special train from the foot of Liberty-st. will leave at 10 A. M., affording time for inspection of the ground and for refreshments, which will be in readiness. Tickets will be furnished, free of expense, on application at the auction-room, No. 77 Cedar-st. This property is only about twelve miles from the City Hall, New-York, and can be reached in less time than 50th-st., by more than sixty daily trains, or upon an average of every fifteen minutes, at a reasonable commutation.

COUNTRY HOMES IN RYE:

The GARDEN SPOT of Westchester County.

WILSON'S SUBDIVISION OF FOUR BEAUTIFUL ESTATES, AT AUCTION, JUNE 24, at 12 M., on the grounds. Largest sale of this class of fine property held this season. Rare opportunity to secure HEALTHY, ACCESSIBLE, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP

COUNTRY HOMES

IN ELEGANT VILLA SITES, DESIRABLE TOWN LOTS, AND SPLENDIDLY IMPROVED PROPERTY.

RYE PARK, KINGSLAND PLACE, GLEN DALE AND WEST RYE.

$200,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY.

OVER 100 VILLA PLOTS AND TOWN LOTS.

ONLY ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

A SPECIAL EXTRA TRAIN will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., at 10 A. M., on day of sale.

TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM RYE, AND COLLATION ON THE GROUNDS FREE.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS EASY.

For pamphlets and further information apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., at Rye, or MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

O. H. Pierson, Auctioneer.

CRANFORD, N. J. BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st. AUCTION SALE OF 100 VILLA PLOTS, being the remainder of the well-known PEARSON PROPERTY, AT CRANFORD, N. J., ON TUESDAY, JUNE 22, at 12½ P. M., on the premises.

The lots are well located, within five minutes' walk of the station, fronting on wide streets and avenues, already graded and in good condition. Two hundred and fifty of these lots were sold last year, the best of the property having been reserved. The remainder will now be offered without limit to close the account.

Special train from foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on day of sale.

Lunch on the arrival of the train.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

CARD NO. 2.

GREAT ISLIP SALE.—In consequence of the great number of tickets issued for the Islip Sale on WEDNESDAY, June 23, and the limited capacity of the South Side Railroad to convey passengers by the horse cars from the ferry to Bushwick-av., (owing to the fact that the large dummy is not yet completed,) we advise our friends who contemplate making the excursion to find their way early in the morning of the 23d, to Bushwick-av. Station via Bushwick-av., Graham-av., or Johnson-av. horse cars. The train will leave South 8th-st. at 9:45, Bushwick-av. at 9:55 A. M. We can issue no more tickets for the sale. JOHNSON & MILLER.

Aaron Quimby, Auctioneer, N. J.

AUCTION SALE OF EIGHT VILLA SITES ON ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., BELONGING TO A. P. PILLOT, ESQ.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1869, at 3½ o'clock P. M., on the premises, Orange, N. J., eight elegant building sites of 5 acres each, beautifully located on the Turnpike, Northfield-road, Gregory and Mountain avenues, located between the residences of A. P. Pillot, Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher, and those of General Marcey, Dr. Marcey, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hecker and others. These plots are unexcelled in convenience of location, beauty of prospect and salubrity of climate by any property the same distance from the City, via. twelve miles.

The property is beautifully wooded with splendid forest trees, well watered with living spring, and commands fine views of the surrounding country; adjoins the village of Orange, with all its advantages; hourly communication to the City of New-York.

Maps and terms at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

L. E. Wood, Auctioneer.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT DUNELLEN, N. J. On the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 1¼ hours from New-York. To be sold at auction by THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869, at 1 P. M., TWO HUNDRED PLOTS, Each 50x150 feet, equal to three city lots. Also, TWO NEW DWELLINGS. Thoroughly built by owner. Only two minutes from station.

This will be a most desirable and important sale of suburban property, and will bear the most thorough investigation.

Special train from foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. on day of sale. Refreshments on arrival of train.

For railroad passes, maps, and full particulars, apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty-st., New-York. A. D. HOPE, General Agent.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, TUESDAY, June 22, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, 300 PLOTS OF LAND, CONTAINING 1,800 CITY LOTS, AT OLOFF PARK, PART OF THE VAN CORTLANDT ESTATE.

This land has been in the Van Cortlandt family above 200 years, and embraces some of the most beautiful land in Westchester County. The elevated portions, constituting the larger part of the Park, are extremely picturesque, affording extensive views of the surrounding country, and adjacent parts of the City of New-York. Much of this elevated portion is beautifully wooded, and has fine streams of clear water fed by springs and suitable for trout ponds. The property adjoins Jerome Park, and furnishes admirable sites for pleasant residences adjacent to that fashionable resort. A person will be on the ground every day from this time to the day of sale to show the property to visitors.

The plots, containing from one to thirty city lots, 2,500 feet each, will be sold by the lot, without reserve.

Ten per cent. and auction fees to be paid at the office of the auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st., on the day of sale; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for one, three or five years, at seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly; balance, thirty per cent., to be paid Thursday, 15th of July, at the office of the auctioneer, when deeds and possession will be given.

For full particulars and book maps, inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, June 17, 1869.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of June inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Thursday, July 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed the 26th day of June, to reopen the 2d day of July. E. P. CONNER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1. JOHN R. ARTHUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will close June 19, and reopen July 2. By order of the Board, F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORRY, Penn., June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 5.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and a-half per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, 1869, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. The transfer books will be closed the 25th day of June to reopen July 2. F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of July 2. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 1 prox.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., until 1st July next. S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer book will be closed. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all taxes, payable July 1, 1869. The transfer books will be closed on June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st prox. JNO. T. HILL, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, July 3. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

FOSTER ISLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the above Company, held on the 21st inst., a dividend of One per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders of the Company on and after the 22d June, 1869, at the office of Messrs. BABCOCK & COX, No. 67 Beaver-st. GEO. D. BOWEN, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE BANK, No. 54 Broadway and No. 39 New-st., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. on the Capital Stock has been declared payable on the 1st of July, 1869, free from taxes. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th instant, and reopened on the 2d proximo. JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $8 per share, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, prox. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1869. S. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June next to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next. The transfer books of the preferred and common stock will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made the 12th June, 1869, the final dividend to the stockholders of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company is now payable at the office of Messrs. COUDERT BROTHERS, Counselors at Law, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, on production of certificate of stock. JAMES M. SWEENEY, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the OCEAN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,009,771 73
Overdrafts		1,574 15
United States bonds to secure circulation		810,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		251,101 66
Due from other national banks		108,948 21
Due from other banks and bankers		1,730 25
Banking-house	$75,000 00	
Other real estate	101,178 50—	176,178 50
Current expenses	22,061 65	
Taxes paid	10,429 35—	32,491 00
Premiums		82,059 07
Cash items, including stamps		27,752 46
Exchange for Clearing-house		196,711 64
Bills of other national banks		20,362 00
Fractional currency, including nickels		5,900 00
Specie, viz.: Coin	$4,420 22	
Gold Treasury notes	52,000 00—	56,420 22
Legal-tender notes		276,369 00
Three per cent. certificates		485,000 00
Total		$4,622,167 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		145,000 00
Discount	$28,327 45	
Exchange	1,436 90	
Interest	22,559 07	
Profit and loss	14,922 02—	66,745 40
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	799,900 00	
Less amount on hand	6,745 00	
Amount outstanding		793,155 00
State bank circulation outstanding		4,044 00
Individual deposits	$1,419,228 53	
Certified checks	87,923 87—	1,506,952 40
Due to national banks		916,800 06
Due to other banks and bankers		184,839 70
Dividends unclaimed		5,621 50
Total		$4,622,167 06

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier of the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest:
D. R. MARTIN,
ALBERT A. MARTIN, } Directors.
JAMES E. HEDGES,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, 1869. ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Jr., Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, New-York, at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,511,065 00
Overdrafts		552 77
United States bonds to secure circulation		297,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		508,600 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		150,250 00
Superintendent Bank Departm't, Albany		5,000 000
Due from other national banks		112,494 47
Banking-house		75,000 00
Current expenses		18,005 63
Cash items, including stamps		30,626 64
Exchanges for Clearing-house		192,178 42
Bills of other national banks		11,571 00
Fractional currency, including nickels		1,721 90
Specie, viz., coin	$5,688 25	
Specie, viz., gold Treasury notes	48,900 00—	54,588 25
Legal-tender notes		182,300 00
Three per cent. certificates		250,000 00
Total		$3,387,364 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		200,000 00
Discount	$36,600 32	
Interest	41,334 15	
Profit and loss	49,506 10—	128,440 58
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	266,600 00	
Less amount on hand	4,126 00—	
Amount outstanding		262,464 00
State bank circulation outstanding		4,820 00
Individual deposits	$1,592,276 22	
Certified checks	21,509 78—	1,612,786 00
Due to national banks		131,417 32
Due to other banks and bankers		66,497 75
Uncollected checks		192,056 42
Total		$3,387,364 07

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

City and County of New-York, State of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of June, 1869. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE Bonds of the State of South Carolina, since July 1, 1867, will be paid on and after July 1, 1869, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.

The interest due on the Registered Stock of the State since July 1, 1867, will be paid at the Treasury Department in Columbia only. NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer of the State of South Carolina.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH, Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities. No. 5 Nassau Street, New York. Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business. JAY COOKE & CO.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

SEVENTH PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, June 23, for the sale to the Government of one million six hundred and twenty thousand ($1,620,000) dollars of Six Per Cent. Five-twenty Bonds for the Sinking Fund; at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and of which issue; and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The prices named in the proposals must be for the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, without regard to the accrued interest, which will be paid in coin, upon the bonds accepted, from the date of the last payment of interest to the date of purchase.

Each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered. The checks accompanying proposals not accepted will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the bonds must be delivered, for which payment will be made as soon as they can be duly examined.

The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

SOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 73 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF BROOKLYN SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

In pursuance of the authority vested in the trustees under the respective deeds of trust or mortgage securing the payment of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, respectively, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and in conformity with the by-law in relation to the meetings of said bondholders, adopted April 7, 1864, which provides that in the absence from the country of either of the trustees, meetings of the bondholders may be called by the other trustee, the undersigned trustee, under the said deeds, his associate trustee being now absent from the country, hereby calls a meeting of the holders of the said First Mortgage Bonds, and also a meeting of the holders of the said Second Mortgage Bonds, to be held at the office of the said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the 24th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon any and all such questions as may arise in reference to the lease of the railways of the said Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or in reference to the conversion of the present stock of the said Company into a guaranteed stock of a larger aggregate, upon which dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, out of the rental reserved in the said lease, shall be paid, and also for the purpose of considering and acting upon any and all other matters which may come before the said meetings, or either of them. S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., June 5, 1869.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY CONferred by resolution of the stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company at the annual meeting held at the office of the Company in this City, March 17, A. D. 1869, an adjourned meeting of said annual meeting will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M. of June 24, instant, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a lease for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years of the railway and property of this Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to act upon such other business as may come before said adjourned meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock and bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, at the agency in New-York, (WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st.,) and at the office in Pittsburg, will close at 3 P. M. on Monday, the 14th of June, and will reopen on the 25th of June. By order of the President. F. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BOILER INSURANCE AND INSPECTION COMPANY.—The books of this Company will be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company at the National Bank of the Commonwealth on THURSDAY, June 24, 1869.

The objects of the above Company are of great value in the insurance of steam boilers and other property against loss or damage by explosion, this being a risk not covered by any ordinary policy of insurance.

The attention of capitalists, life and fire insurance companies is invited to this subject.

EDWARD HAIGHT,
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
S. RUSSELL CHILDS,
GEORGE RICE,
H. C. PRATT,

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1869. Commissioners.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends at low rates for investment, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the Preferred stock of the Company at par on and after the 1st of July next at this office. Interest thereon will cease from and after that date. M. K. JESUP, President.

FOR SALE—200 SHARES STOCK UNION Pacific Railroad Company. Wanted—Bonds of counties in States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Iowa. WILLIAM A. GURE, No. 3 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

DARIUS R. MANGAM,	JAMES M. DEUEL,
NORRIS WINSLOW,	OLIVER CARPENTER,
SILAS H. WETHERBEE,	JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
WM. H. LYON,	ROBERT A. FORSYTH,
THOMAS CHRISTY,	HUDSON HOAGLAND,
GEO. BUCKHAM,	DANIELS APPLETON,
LEWIS J. PHILLIPS,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WM. F. ALLEN,	HENRY C. CARTER,
PARAN STEVENS,	WM. R. SHATTUCK,
JOSEPH POOL,	T. W. SHANNON,
S. ROSENBLATT,	URI GILBERT,
NAPOLEON J. HAINES,	THOMAS B. REED,
JOHN R. CECIL,	ALFRED B. DARLING,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,	GEO. A. FELLOWS,
BENJ. F. BANCROFT,	THEO. F. BRETT,
WM. M. EVARTS,	WM. S. WHITLOCK,
THOMAS CORNELL,	F. E. SALISBURY,
WILLARD IVES,	DENNIS JONES,
JACOB S. CARTER,	JAMES MERRELL.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York.

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN. FIFTY YEARS TO RUN. FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX.

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., 7 PER CENT. 20-YEAR BONDS. WARREN R. R. 1ST. MTGE. BONDS. CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., 7 PER CENT. BONDS. WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS. Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE, TOPEKA, June 11, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of Kansas, falling due July 1 proximo, will be paid at the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway. GEORGE GRAHAM, State Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash capital	$250,000
Surplus, June 1, 1869	112,000
Assets	362,000

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

At an election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

Effingham Townsend,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
Chas. R. Swords,	John R. Willis,
D. Henry Haight,	Preston H. Hodges,
Amos R. Eno,	Walter Barnes,
John Watson,	Henry Coffin,
Samuel Willetts,	John D. Griffen,
Don Alonzo Cushman,	Charles H. Isham,
Uriah J. Smith,	William Paton,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,	James B. Ames, Jr.,
John Scott Boyd,	Egbert A. Clark.
Isaac Cures,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously elected President, vice HUGH LAING, deceased. WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 122 Water-st.

ED. W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK, } Commissioners.
HENRY SPEAR,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, at the close of business, June 12, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$720,175 62
United States bonds to secure circulation	250,000 00
Due from other national banks	15,069 55
Banking-house	85,000 00
Other real estate	4,362 00
Current expenses	11,354 22
Taxes paid	2,998 00
Premiums	19,000 00
Cash items, (including stamps)	9,205 41
Exchanges for Clearing-house	174,667 31
Bills of other national banks	12,317 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	4,986 03
Specie	3,823 00
Legal-tender notes	242,349 00
Total	$1,582,921 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$250,000 00
Surplus	25,000 00
Discount	8,730 11
Interest	5,430 22
Profit and loss	7,582 41
National bank circulation outstanding	249,990 00
Individual deposits	1,036,278 71
Total	$1,582,921 45

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of June, 1869. WM. BROUWER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ROBT. DUNLAP,
UNION ADAMS, } Directors.
JOHN FOWLER, Jr.,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:

Loans and discounts	$1,124,257 81
Overdrafts	776 47
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
United States bonds on hand	50,000 00
Due from national banks	37,617 83
Current expenses	4,284 23
Checks and other cash items	51,413 56
Bills of national banks	53,022 00
Fractional currency	4,455 15
Legal-tender notes	82,006 00
Three per cent. certificates	255,000 00
Total	$1,964,207 55
Capital stock	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	141,000 00
Undivided profits	36,362 48
Circulating notes	259,137 00
Individual deposits	1,132,379 83
Due to national banks	95,127 67
Total	$1,964,207 55

I, OSWIN D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. OSWIN D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN CASWELL,
WM. V. BRADY, } Directors.
AMOS R. TROWBRIDGE,

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of June, 1869. THOS. R. CLIFFORD, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

[5c. U. S. Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, May 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of June next. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock A. M. and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June next, and remain closed until after the election. GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116⅛	116⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67	119⅛	119⅜
Coupon, 1881	120¾	121	5-20 Coupon, '68	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	116⅛	116⅜	10-40 Regist'd	107	107⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	121⅝	122⅛	10-40 Coupon	108	108⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	116⅞	117⅛	Gold	137⅛	137⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	115⅝	118⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	105	106⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	118⅝	119⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,028,527 02
Commercial paper		1,798,535 11
Demand loans on United States bonds		295,400 00
Demand loans on other stocks and securities		881,300 00
Other suspended and overdue paper		24,350 00
Indebtedness of directors		68,941 92
Overdrafts		87 66
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		200,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		1,671,900 00
Other stocks and bonds		1,906,300 00
Due from other national banks		199,341 75
Due from other banks and bankers		8,185 [illegible]
Banking-house		175,000 00
Cash items		65,822 74
Current expenses		21,569 78
Exchanges for Clearing-house		828,243 15
Bills of other national banks		28,130 00
Specie, viz.: Gold Treasury notes	$87,415 12	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	200 10—	87,615 22
Legal-tender notes		120,011 00
Three per cent. certificates		1,150,000 00
Total		$8,977,262 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Premium account		233,290 25
Interest	$166,192 42	
Profit and loss	1,302,912 71—	1,469,105 13
Circulating notes received from Comptroller		886,860 00
State bank circulation outstanding		7,670 00
Individual deposits	$5,071,730 80	
Certified checks	78,324 52—	5,149,055 32
United States deposits		1,648 73
Due to national banks		200,514 70
Due to other banks and bankers		15,490 04
Dividends unpaid		624 00
Total		$8,977,262 20

I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
(Signed) F. A. PALMER,
CHAS. BURKHALTER, } Directors.
F. P. SCHOALS,

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of June, 1869. (Signed) WILLIAM S. HASCALL, Notary Public City and County of New-York.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,250,260 95
Suspended and overdue paper		1,464 82
Overdrafts		250 10
United States bonds to secure circulation		882,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		149,297 28
Due from other national banks		77,224 04
Due from other banks and bankers		7,365 37
Banking-house	$100,000 00	
Other real estate	22,297 72—	122,297 72
Current expenses		15,015 05
Cash items		17,226 24
Exchanges for Clearing-house		501,680 77
Bills of other national banks		4,640 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		826 08
Specie, viz.: Coin	$2,440 35	
Gold Treasury notes	36,000 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	2,500 00—	41,440 35
Legal-tender notes		180,322 00
Three per cent. certificates		20,000 00
Total		$2,980,965 12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		122,304 03
Discount	$14,717 87	
Exchanges	5,051 74	
Interest	40,816 00	
Profit and loss	4,404 75—	65,080 36
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$757,500 00	
Less amount on hand	5,410 00	
Amount outstanding		752,090 00
State bank circulation outstanding		4,694 00
Individual deposits	$687,364 34	
Certified checks	405,126 44	
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,925 77—	1,103,346 59
Uncollected checks: Exchanges for Clearing-house		803,030 77
Due to national banks		76,837 10
Due to other banks and bankers		30,709 80
Dividends unpaid		2,043 50
Total		$2,980,965 12

I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
WM. B. FOSDICK,
WM. D. THOMPSON, } Directors.
WM. PARKER,

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of June, 1869. A. D. W. BALDWIN, Notary Public, New-York City and County.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 11, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in United States gold coin, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 114 State-st., Boston, on FRIDAY, June 25; and at the banking-house of Blake Bros. & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 1. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, entitled to CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS for the year 1867, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Coupons of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1869, will please present them on and after that date at this Bank for payment. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

WANTED—TO ARRANGE FOR THE EXclusive time of a member of the New-York Stock Exchange, for buying and selling stocks and reporting same to the office. Address STOCKS, New-York Post Office, stating weekly salary expected and where an interview can be had.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—L. A. KAYSER and B. KRESSNER, plaintiffs, against HASPERG and SCHAEFER, who comprise the mercantile firm of Hasperg & Schaefer, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 39 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars, with interest from the 20th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, on three thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and forty-seven cents thereof, and with interest on five thousand and fifty-three dollars and thirty-six cents thereof from the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1869.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1869. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD, GRISWOLD & DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Je22-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD and HENRY VAILE, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS GAGLIARDI, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 90 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand [illegible] hundred and ninety-one dollars, with interest from the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 10, 1869.

STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 90 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 18, 1869. Je22-law6wTu.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 29 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also, PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-off clothing to dispose of, can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 48 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......Bousquet.....SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.........Duchesne.....SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie......SATURDAY, July 24

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA..........June 26	IOWA..........July 10
INDIA..........July 3	BRITANNIA..........July 24
CAMBRIA..........July 10	COLUMBIA..........July 31

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $33. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, June 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, June 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, June 23	Samaria, Thursday, July 8
Siberia, Thursday, June 24	Tripoli, Saturday, July 10
China, Wednesday, June 30	Java, Wednesday, July 14
Aleppo, Thursday, July 1	Malta, Thursday, July 15
Russia, Wednesday, July 7	Scotia, Wednesday, July 21

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants. First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers. First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS and baggage on board steamship CUBA will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, from 1:30 to 2:30 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst. Passengers only can be taken on board.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons......June 23, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons......June 30, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, 3,023 tons......July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons......July 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,866 tons......July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons......July 28, at 12 P. M.

Cabin Passage......(Gold) $80.
Steerage......(Currency) $30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN......July 3
CITY OF LIMERICK......Aug. 4

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

To Southampton, $30, Curr'cy | To Havre.....$30 Currency
To Antwerp, $30, Currency | To Paris......35 Currency

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, June 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$225	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

Except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 1—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE......June 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS......July 1
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......July 8

For freight or passage apply to R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, June 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

MERCEDITA, Captain ——,

On SATURDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commissions.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The SARAGOSSA will sail June 29.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 27 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS......July 1
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN......July 15

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES......NELSON......Saturday, June 26
MARIPOSA......KEMBLE......Saturday, July 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

One of the above steamers will STOP at NEWPORT every SATURDAY night, and returning will leave NEWPORT SUNDAY night.

To facilitate up-town travel, on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., the magnificent ferry-boat JAY GOULD will leave FOOT OF 23D-ST. (North River,) at 4:45 P. M., making direct connection with the above steamers.

TICKETS SOLD AND BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

(Sundays excepted,)

FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Murray-st.)

—AT 5:30 P. M.—

FOR

BOSTON via NEWPORT

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany, in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

LONG BRANCH EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, June 21, the New-Jersey Express Company will run daily Expresses between New-York and Long Branch. Orders to call for goods can be left at any of the offices of the Adams Express Company.

Goods delivered to the Adams Express wagons will be forwarded promptly. G. F. DUNN, Superintendent New-Jersey Express Co.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.

The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. WM. F. BAULSIER, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, and 3:20; Warren-st., North River, at 9:45, 12:45, and 3:45; Pier No. 4, (Morris-st.,) North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thursday, June 17, 9 A. M.	Thursday, June 17, 1 P. M.
Friday, June 18, 10 A. M.	Friday, June 18, 2 P. M.
Saturday, June 19, 12 M.	Saturday, June 19, 4 P. M.
Sunday, June 20, 11 A. M.	Sunday, June 20, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, June 21, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, June 22, 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, June 22, 3 P. M.	Wed'sday, June 23, 7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31, leaving Desbrosses-st., at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR CONEY ISLAND—EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain R. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip, New-York, at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

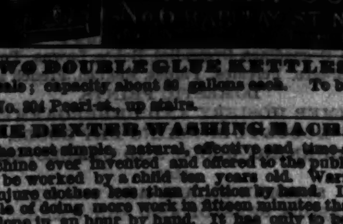
FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD—FOR A 4-YEAR OLD dark bay colt, 14½ hands high, stolen from Green River, Columbia Co., N. Y. P. D. VAN HOESEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.



TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THE DEXTER WASHING MACHINE.

The most simple, natural, effective and time-saving machine ever invented and offered to the public. It can be worked by a child ten years old. Warranted to injure clothes less than friction by hand. It is capable of doing more work in fifteen minutes than can be done in an hour by hand. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.

An examination of the machine is urgently invited.

THEO. H. SCHWABE, Agent, Office of KIRKUP & CO., No. 112 John-st., New-York.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF 1812 GONE.—You are again summoned to attend the funeral of your late brother soldier, ABRM. DEMAREST, from his late residence, No. 86 West Houston-st., near Bowery, at 2 o'clock P. M., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) with the usual badge of mourning.

General H. RAYMOND,
Colonel ABRM. DALLY.

DRY GOODS.

SPLENDID BARGAINS

FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS,

IN BOMBAZINES, TAMISE, PARISIENNES,

CREPE CLOTHS, CHALLIES,

IRON GRENADINES,

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.

Also, LINEN LAWNS, ALL NEW DESIGNS.

BLACK SILKS,

BLACK ALPACAS

And POPLIN ALPACAS,

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS

IN SELECT SHADES.

SECOND MOURNING GOODS,

choice styles, at popular prices.

N. B.—One case 4-4 GENAPPE POPLINS, 30 cents, worth $1 25.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 BROADWAY, Between Spring and Prince sts.

R. H. MACY.

SPECIALTIES.

500 BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, FROM $12 50 TO $50.

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.

100 CARTONS SASH RIBBONS.

300 CASES FINE STRAW GOODS.

1,000 LADIES' TIES AND BOWS.

CLEARING FRENCH FANCY GOODS, AND WHITE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

R. H. MACY, 14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

R. H. MACY.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, FINE STRAW GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS AND VELVETS, PERFUMERY AND SOAPS, TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, BUTTONS, &c., SMALL WARES, PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st., 13th-st. and 6th-av.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

A perfect fit guaranteed to each figure.

PARIS TOURNOURS AND SKIRTS, just imported, very nice and cool.

No. 760 BROADWAY, NEAR 8TH-ST.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S.

MUSLIN DRESSES, ROBES AND SKIRTS, in Swiss, Lawn and French Nainsook, &c., &c.

Special attention given to orders, which are executed in a superior manner and at reasonable prices.

Handsome LAWN SUITS, from $12 to $15.

LINEN SUITS, for the country, from $7 to $12.

No. 760 BROADWAY, NEAR 8TH-ST.

PANIC PRICES.—HEAVY GINGHAMS 10c. WORTH 15c. BEST DELAINES 12½c., WORTH 25c. EXTRA YARD-WIDE MUSLINS 12½c., WORTH 18c. WHITE MARSEILLES 25c. AND 37½c., WORTH 40c. AND 60c. ALPACAS, PARASOLS, &c., any price you wish. FOSTER BROTHERS, 6TH-AV., NEAR 15TH-ST., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 373 BLEECKER-ST.

MILLINERY.

L. BINNS THIS DAY WILL SELL BON- nets and Hats at reduced prices. Illusion Bonnets, $5, worth $10. Real Lace and Guimpure Bonnets, half price. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 377 Broadway.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

FOR SPRING SALES, 1869.

VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAINS, in every variety, for rooms, halls and stairs, at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

SMITH BROTHERS, successors to SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 738 Broadway, near Astor-place.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

RAILROADS.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	Orange County Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	Theatre Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	Saturdays only, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat

MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,

leaving New-York from pier No. 28 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at......4 P. M.

Leaving Long Branch at......7:25 A. M.

Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare each way......$1 00
Excursion tickets......1 50

Commutation.—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $42.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at pier No. 28 about 9 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M. Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:35 P. M.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.

New-York, April 22, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- ceived at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until TUESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City for the ensuing year; say six thousand (6,000) tons of coal, and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak wood, and one thousand one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less.

The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named,) if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantities of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Four thousand tons of furnace size, twelve hundred tons of stove size, seven hundred and twenty-five tons of egg size and seventy-five tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than three (3) inches in diameter.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, solid measure, for both pine and oak wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load—the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows:

Two-thirds of the quantity required from the first day of July to the twenty-fifth day of August, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

Said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 22d day of June, 1870. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS MURPHY,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,767,000—TAX RELIEF BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, June 29, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,767,000, of "Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York," authorized by Sec. 2 of Chap. 876, Laws of 1869.

Said bonds are to be issued for the purpose of providing means to redeem the Family Aid Fund Bonds of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1; that portion of the county debt, due Nov. 1, and the quota of the State tax to be levied on account of State debt, chargeable to the County of New-York during the present year.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of July, in the year 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

The "Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 5," of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1869; the Bonds of the County of New-York, entitled "New-York County Bonds for the repayment of Taxes," due Nov. 1, 1869; and the "Revenue Bonds of the City and County of New-York, of 1869," will be accepted at their par value and accrued interest, in payment, on account of any proposals made for the aforesaid Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York, which may be accepted; and in such case the adjustment will be made at this office and the new bonds issued.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for deposits made with him on account of the successful loan, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

This loan, without increasing the debt of the City, offers an investment to companies and individuals unrivaled in security and for a period of years.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller. City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 19, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 31, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 30th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the Stationery required for use in their respective districts for the year ending June 30, 1870.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with sufficient sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned that the parties making the bid, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Offices."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals for "McGonegal Pavements," each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the wooden pavement known as the "Improved Pavement," (McGonegal patent,) for the laying of this pavement in the following localities, to wit:

21st-st., from 4th to 5th avs.
34th-st., from 2d to Madison-av.
Lexington-av., from 21st-st. to 34th-st. and Waverley-place, from Broadway to Christopher-st.

The plans of these works can be seen, and forms for bids obtained, on application, to the Contract Clerk at this office.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals for Nicolson Pavements, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869, from such persons as may be legally authorized to construct Nicolson Pavement in the City of New-York, for the laying of that pavement in the following localities, to wit:

24th-st., from 1st to Madison-av.
22d-st., from 4th to 6th-av.
32d-st., from 5th to Madison-av.
39th-st., from 5th to 6th-av.
Cortlandt-st., from Broadway to Greenwich-st.
Dey-st., from Broadway to West-st.; and
14th-st., from 5th-av. to University-place.

The plans for these works can be seen and forms for the bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the Fisk Concrete Pavement in the City of New-York, for the laying of that pavement in 123d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and in 122d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The plans for the works may be seen and forms for the bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, 1 o'clock, P. M., June 23, inst., 1869, for

16,300 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
2,000 pounds of Coffee "A" Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
600 pounds of Dried Codfish, in 100-pound boxes.
25 kits of No. 1 Mackerel.
1,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, in barrels.
200 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies.
3,000 pounds of Family Soap, in 50-pound boxes, strapped.

W. W. BURNS, Brevet Brigadier-General and C. S., U. S. A.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 17, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 30 day of July, at 12 M., for supplying SHIP CHANDLERY to the Revenue vessels on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Schedules of the articles to be furnished, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained, by responsible parties only in the Ship Chandlery trade, at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 17, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 30 day of July, at 12 M., for supplying RATIONS to the Revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The ration to be furnished is the usual Navy Ration, without spirits, and the articles are to be approved by the Collector, and are to be delivered on board the cutters in good and sufficient casks or other vessels, with the name and quantity of the contents thereof distinctly marked on each. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

The beautiful and commodious steamer SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present, to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, Pier No. 30 North River, or by letter to Box No. 285 Post Office.

EXCURSIONS.—SPRING HILL GROVE between Glenwood and Hastings, on Hudson. For choice of days apply at No. 191 West-st., or at the Grove. COMPOHAL THOMPSON & SON, Proprietors.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT ARROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. B. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

No. 119 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—NO. 8 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—A newly-furnished apartment on first floor; also, two single rooms, with or without board. References exchanged.

No. 34 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Delightful cool rooms for Summer to let, with or without board; prices moderate; references required.

No. 42 WEST 14TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, several very fine airy rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; prices moderate for the Summer months; table boarders taken.

A PLEASANT HOME AND THE BEST of home-made tables at No. 74, (old number 50) Fifth-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., can accommodate a gentleman with a furnished room, without board; references.

TO LET—ONE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front room, with adjoining hall bedroom, gas and bath, for one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 7 St. Mark's-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st. can accommodate a gentleman and wife or three gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

No. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.; handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

No. 142 EAST 21ST-ST.—PLEASANT, cool rooms, well furnished, with or without board, opposite Gramercy Park.

No. 27 5TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with board, en suite or singly; best references given and required; house thoroughly renovated.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF New-York, on a steamboat route, near the water, board in a private family for a gentleman and wife, a young gent, (aged sixteen,) two children (aged five and seven) and a nurse. The two gents will require board a portion of the time only; table must be unexceptionable; three large rooms will be needed. Apply or write to JOSEPH F. KNAPP, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CROTON DAM.—Ten or twelve persons can be accommodated with board at a large farm house; location healthy; 30 miles from New-York by railroad or steamboat to Sing Sing, from Sing Sing 7 miles by stage. Terms $10 for adults, $6 for children and servants. Stabling for horses. Address J. J. MARRATT, Painter, Sing Sing, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A VERY pleasant farm-house in the neighborhood of Rev. H. Ward Beecher's, Peekskill, would accommodate one or two first-class families for the season. Those willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations address K., Box No. 112 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FIRST- class board wanted for two couples; must be located within one hour's ride from City; boarding-housekeepers need not apply. Address J. T. Y., Box No. 165 Times Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR JUNE or the season, near Cozzens' West Point Hotel; ample grounds; abundance fresh fruit and vegetables raised on the place. Address A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded; ample grounds extending to and commanding a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT.

W. H. BURROUGHS, PROPRIETOR.

The above hotel is now open for the reception of guests. First-class accommodations. Pure Vermont air, (so favorable for invalids and others;) wild and picturesque scenery, (including fine views of Mount Mansfield and the Adirondacks,) boating, fishing, splendid drives, &c., &c.

This hotel is adjacent to the famous MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, whose waters have wrought such almost miraculous cures of the most obstinate diseases. Railroads from every direction to St. Albans, and from there it is a charming ride of ten miles. Communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,

ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.

Nine miles or forty minutes from the City Hall, New-York, via Erie Railway, NOW OPEN, elegantly furnished and thoroughly fitted in every respect for permanent and transient guests. First-class cooking and attendance; delightful bathing, boating and fishing; spacious and elegant grounds; ample facilities for stabling. The well-known reputation of the proprietor is sufficient guarantee that guests will find themselves well cared for in every particular. Apply to THOMAS F. WELLS, formerly of the St. James Hotel, New-York, at the Hotel, or No. 77 South-st., up stairs.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

Opens for the reception of guests in the latter part of June. The proprietor having purchased the entire property, has expended over $40,000 in enlarging and improving the house the present season.

C. Koppitz's celebrated orchestra, from Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, has been engaged for the season of 1869. JOS. R. WEAVER, 2d, Proprietor.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,

GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., is now open. For circulars call or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 34 East 4th-st., New-York, or Monroe, Orange County.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, and distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health; it is well shaded and retired. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT Point, L. I.—Now open, with extensive improvements. Situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay. Fine bathing, driving, boating and sailing; fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad from James-slip, and by steamer Artisan from Pier No. 24 East River.

M. E. PARSONS.

EMBOGHT HOUSE—CATSKILL—JAS. P. OVERBAGH, proprietor—Situated one mile from village, is now open; it is especially adapted for the accommodation of families. For information address Proprietor, Catskill.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, now open.—Mr. FISH, Jr. can be seen at the Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway, in relation to rooms.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 21; good fishing and boating. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, FLUSHING BAY, now open; accommodations first-class; terms moderate. Apply to L. D'HOMERGUE, Flushing, L. I.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $150. Apply at No. 49 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LIGHT BAY pony, six years old, with black points, has been driven by a lady for the past year; is warranted sound and kind in all harness, and in beauty and style cannot be surpassed; together with light pony phaeton with light silver mounted harness, in a splendid turnout for lady or children. Sold in consequence of sickness. Apply at No. 203 East 20th-st.

A LOT OF SOILED CARRIAGES FOR SALE LOW—One rumble-seat pony phaeton, one basket pony phaeton, eight buggies, two rockaways, two phaetons, one victoria; large assortment new styles carriages and harness at CALVIN WITTY'S, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOURTEEN SECOND-HAND one-horse City railroad passenger cars. Apply at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE-BOX SHIFTING-top buggy, Wood Brothers' make; but little used and in excellent order. Apply at BRADLEY & CO.'S stable, East 31st-st., near Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL PONY WAGON IN perfect order; has been used but a short time by children. Apply at No. 201 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A SIX-SEAT GERMANTOWN rockaway in first-rate order. Apply at No. 212 East 22d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th aves.

THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,

as

ENOCH ARDEN.

MISS FANNY MORANT......as......MIRIAM LANE
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR......as......ANNIE LEIGH

In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN,

founded on Tennyson's beautiful poem of that name.

"A shipwreck'd sailor waiting for a sail;
No sail from day to day."

The play will be produced FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK, and with the same care and attention that has characterized the former productions at this establishment, with

ENTIRE NEW SCENERY by LEWIS & WITHAM.
NEW COSTUMES by JOYCE.
NEW PROPERTIES by DEUEL and Assistants.
NEW MACHINERY by DUNNE and Assistants.
NEW MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER.

and the full strength of the company in the cast.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE GREAT BURLESQUE TRIUMPH,

the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, and the

GREAT FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS,

in H. B. Farnie's new Spectacular Eastern Extravaganza, entitled

SINBAD THE SAILOR.
SINBAD THE SAILOR.

Produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND MUSIC.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

The Summer SIXTH WEEK OF Programme.
The Summer GEO. L. FOX'S COMIC Programme.
The Summer PANTOMIME, Programme.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
The Summer THE WONDERFUL Programme.
Acknowledged KIRALFY TROUPE, Acknowledged
Acknowledged (Sensational Dancers.) Acknowledged
Acknowledged GEO. L. FOX, Acknowledged
Acknowledged (Best Clown in World.) Acknowledged
Acknowledged Mlle. Rita Sangalli, Acknowledged
The Best THE OLYMPIC BALLET, in New-York.
The Best The Popular Harlequinade, in New-York.
The Best Mlle. HANIOLA, in New-York.
The Best IMRE AND BOLOSSY, in New-York.
The Best KIRALFY. in New-York.

Charming Music, Splendid Scenery, Wonderful Tricks. MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

14th-st. Adjoining the Academy of Music. 14th-st.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF Mr. G. W. H. GRIFFIN.

Bryants' Minstrels. 14th-st. Bryants' Minstrels.
The Peace Jubilee. Dan Bryant. Bryants' Minstrels.
The Peace Jubilee. Unsworth. The Doorkeeper.
The Peace Jubilee. Eugene. The Doorkeeper.
The Peace Jubilee. Dave Reed. Peace Jubilee.

Parquet 50c.; gallery 25c.; orchestra seats 75c.

Dan Bryant. 14th-st. Opera House. Bryants'.

STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND CONCERT,

For the benefit of the

NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HOBOKEN,

by the

BERGE CHORAL UNION,

Under the direction of Dr. WM. BERGE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 22, 1869,

at 8 o'clock. Admission Two Dollars.

Tickets to be had at the following places: John R. Terry's, Union-square; Jordens & Martens', No. 752 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Geo. E. Bennett's, No. 111 Broadway; Turner & Brother's, No. 241 Hudson-st.; J. R. Hill's, Canal and Hudson sts.; R. N. Crane's, Washington-st., Hoboken.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,

NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 26.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets, and between Second and Fourth avenues.

Second—For building sewers in Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey, in Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand, in Monroe-street between Jackson and Corlears, and in Cherry-street between Corlears and East streets.

Third—For building sewers in Sixth and Seventh avenues between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and in Seventh-avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Second-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-fifth-street; also both sides of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-third-street; also the north side of Eighty-ninth-street and both sides of Ninetieth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-first-street from Second to Third-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets from Second to Fourth-avenue; also the south side of Ninety-fourth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey streets; also both sides of Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the southerly side of East Broadway between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the northerly side of Madison between Scammel and Jackson streets; also the southerly side of Grand-street from East Broadway to Henry-street; also the westerly side of Jackson-street from Madison to Henry-street; also both sides of Monroe-street from Jackson to Corlears-street; also both sides of Cherry-street from Corlears-street to East-street.

Third—Both sides of Sixth-avenue and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-second-street, and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to E. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street.

Third—For building a sewer in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue; also, the west side of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Fourteenth-street to a point distant one hundred and fifty-one feet northerly therefrom.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to E. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1869.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising the ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the annual list of valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, to receive the same at my office, in the Metropolitan Savings Bank Building, corner of Seventh-street and Third-avenue, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from this date until and including the 30th day of June, 1869, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The said list contains the taxes upon incomes of the year 1868, the taxes upon carriages, billiard tables, plate and gold watches for the year ending March 1, 1870, and the special taxes upon business, trades and professions for the year ending April 30, 1870.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector Seventh District, State of New-York.

All checks presented in payment of taxes must be certified.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 5, 1869.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Ninth Collection District, State of New-York, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York.—Collector's Office, No. 69 West 44th-st.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1868, enumerated articles for the year ending March 1, 1870, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1870; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, No. 69 West 44th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June to and including the 15th day of July, 1869, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

WM. A. DARLING, Collector Ninth District, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. BUCKLIN, Jr., late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Administrators, at the office of F. C. Farley, No. 4 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of October next. Dated April 5, 1869.

MARY L. BUCKLIN,
FREDERICK C. FARLEY,
Administrators.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES FISK, Jr.......Proprietor.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, LUCILLE WESTERN.

LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN.

EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.

Supported by a powerful combination.

Admission, 50 cents; parquet and circle, $1; family circle, 30 cents.

Matinee—Admission, 25 cents; secured seats, 50 cents. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

THE LAURI TROUPE.

BALLET, BURLESQUE AND PANTOMIME.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.

BRILLIANT COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—SUMMER SEASON.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

Family circle, 30 cts.; children, 15 cts. GENERAL ADMISSION, 30 cts., which includes all the Museum curiosities. Last week most positively of HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, and the GREGORY FAMILY.

EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

June 28—MONDAY—The great New-York favorite, MR. E. EDDY, in his new sensational dramatization of WANDERING JEW.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

MISS FANNY HERRING in a new Burlesque. THE ZANFRETTA & CARON TROUPE, in new Acts, Dances and Brilliant Feats. First time here of the great Burlesque of the "FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD." NEW COMIC PANTOMIME. Commencing with "State Secrets." FRIDAY EVENING, ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MR. N. B. CLARKE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JUNE 22, AT 8,

THEODORE THOMAS'

FORTY-EIGHTH GRAND

POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MR. J. LEVY,

the greatest Virtuoso of the day, on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with

THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

1. March "Of Victory"......Bilse
2. Overture, "Uriel Acosta"......Schindelmeisser
3. Waltz, "Musical Anecdotes"......E. Bach
4. Grand Fantasie, "Freischutz"......Weber
5. Fackeltanz, in C Minor, No. 3......Meyerbeer
6. Ave Maria, adapted to the first prelude by Bach......Gounod

MR. J. LEVY AND ORCHESTRA.

7. Scherzo, "Reformation Symphony"......Mendelssohn
8. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"......Verdi
9. Overture, "Martha"......Flotow
10. Air Varie, "Alexis" Solo for Cornet......Hartmann

MR. J. LEVY.

11. Waltz, "Fantasiebilder"......Strauss
12. Quadrille, "L'Etoile du Nord"......Jullien

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

LECTURES

THE HISTORICAL LECTURESS, MISS ARUNDEL,

Will deliver her great lecture

NAPOLEON III.,

From his Infancy to the Imperial Throne,

AT STEINWAY HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, June 24, 1869. Cards of admission $1. Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8 P. M.

MEETINGS.

EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION.—ELECTION for officers THIS EVENING, corner of 66th-st. and 3d-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WILLIAM R. BRINING, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WARD E. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FERRIS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

OPEN EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Assets—$5,510,163 21.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.

SIX PER CENT. ALLOWED on sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

A deposit before July 1 will draw interest from that date—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 254 3d-av., corner 20th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now, will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,350,697 97.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS from $12 up. The largest stock and the latest patterns at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MEDICAL.

OPTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE,

NO. 46 EAST 12TH-ST., BROADWAY.

Dispensary for Eye and Ear diseases; open from 1 to 2 o'clock daily.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 32 pages; sent free. No. 38 Bond-st., one door from Bowery.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 38 Bond-st., one door from Bowery. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, disease of the genito-urinary organs, and deformities of the eye, ear and nose, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

INSTEAD OF BITTERS, USE SWEET QUININE! Mothers! give the Children. Ask your Doctor for. The Druggists all sell.

No. 397 EAST 17TH-ST.—MRS. BARKER, midwife, of 25 years uninterrupted practice, offers rooms and nursing, strictly private.

THE CUBAN EXPEDITIONS.

Arrest of Six of the Chief Filibusters—The Drill-Room at the New-York Casino Invaded—The Captives Lodged in Ludlow-street Jail—Details of the Contracts for Arms, Ammunition and Uniforms.

The latest projected filibustering expedition from this City to Cuba has probably been effectually stopped by the peremptory arrest of some of the chief organizers. The event took place suddenly, at an early hour last evening, and was a total surprise to one or two of the arrested parties, who appeared very much chagrined at finding themselves incarcerated in Ludlow-street Jail for the second time within a week. Six persons were captured as being connected with the Cuban movement, as follows:

Col. W. A. C. RYAN, reputed commander of the expedition.

Señor IGNATIO ALFARO, Secretary of War of the Cuban Junta.

Captain JAMES PETERS.

Captain ABRAHAM ACKERMAN, and — SNIDORF.

The arrests were made by deputies from the United States Marshal's office, acting under orders from the United States District-Attorney. It is understood that the Spanish Consul made the request for their arrest on the ground that they were about to commit a breach of the Neutrality law, having been instructed to do so by his Minister at Washington.

Señor ALFARO was taken at No. 71 Broadway, the headquarters of the Cuban Junta. Colonel RYAN and Captain PETERS were both seized conjointly in Houston-street, the former being about to drive away in a carriage at the time. Captain ACKERMAN was found in the large granite building corner of Houston and Mott streets, known as the New-York Casino, which was hired by the organization as a drill-room and a place of rendezvous for the Cuban volunteers in this City.

The action of the authorities caused a lively indignation among the Junta leaders, who expected to get the expedition off without exciting any trouble. It is believed to have been their intention to have sailed last evening or to-day. The rumor was that they had engaged a large steamer, which was stationed in the Lower Bay in readiness to convey troops to the revolutionary island, with plenty of arms and ammunition on board.

Colonel RYAN and his associates will probably be brought before one of the United States Courts this morning, when they will offer bail for their future appearance. The drill-room in Houston-street was the scene of considerable excitement at the time of the arrest. About sixty men were congregated in a lager beer saloon in the basement of the building, when the visit by the Marshal's officers was made. Nearly the entire number was enlisted in the Cuban cause and viewed the intrusion with indignation, making threatening demonstrations, and behaving in a confused and turbulent manner. They made no assault, however, although it is said that they only waited to hear some one shout "Pebbles," their rallying cry, in order to incite them to attempt the release of the prisoners. The building, No. 51 Houston-street, which was recently spoken of in the TIMES, in connection with the secret and exclusive Cuban movements, to the great consternation of the filibusters, has been used for some time past as a recruiting depot. It was the central one of several of its kind in this City, the existence of which the organizers have endeavored to keep from the public. It was considered of vital importance to avoid suspicion concerning them, as recruits were frequently drilled and rationed, besides sleeping in them. The second floor of No. 630 Broadway was one of the places of this character. They have mostly been conducted by ex-army officers, who, it is believed, have united with the Cuban Junta for the purpose of making money, the latter body having made an extremely lavish display of the article. We incorrectly announced in the TIMES of Saturday last that no bounty money was paid to the volunteer privates in the expedition. It appears that they are to be paid 50 per cent. more a month than is received by United States regular troops, together with a bounty of $500, conditional on their achieving the independence of Cuba. Considerable money has already been distributed among the men who have been recruited, in order to impress them with the *bona fide* character of the movement. This is only one of numerous indications, however, showing that the Cuban sympathizers and refugees in this City are desperately in earnest in sacrificing their money to help the struggle against the Spaniards. Not long ago a speculator visited the rooms of the Cuban Junta at No. 71 Broadway, where he offered for sale three thousand of the Star Arms Company's revolvers for $8 a piece. The proposition was favorably regarded by some of the members of the Junta, but was condemned by others, among whom was Captain GIFFORD, an ex-blockade-runner, and a dark, curly-headed man, who is supposed to be Colonel RYAN. During the examination of one of the weapons, another speculator entered the room and made the offer to supply and land 50,000 stand of arms on the coast of Cuba for the insurgents. For payment he demanded the Junta should give him good security that he would be enabled to obtain his money on his return, if successful. The result of his offer was not ascertained.

YACHTING.

Fifth Annual Regatta of the Ione Yacht Club.

The fifth annual regatta of the Ione Yacht Club came off yesterday, under circumstances disheartening enough to have driven every vessel out of the race. The rays of the sun, although unable to penetrate the heavy clouds that hung overhead, still rendered the atmosphere intensely sultry. Not a breath of air was stirring to relieve the general oppressiveness.

The regatta consisted of a race between first and second-class sloops for prizes as follows: The first prize to be given to the first boat in, irrespective of class, consisting of a set of colors and a silver service, valued at $250. Second prize to be given to the first boat in of the first-class yachts, a silver goblet and a miniature silver yacht, valued at $100. Third prize to be given to the first boat in, of the second class, a silver punchbowl, valued at $80. Commodore PHILIP MALONE hoisted his pennant at the peak of the *Unknown*. The Regatta Committee, to whom were intrusted all the arrangements for the race, were WILLIAM H. CORNET, ALFRED MOORE, J. H. HAVENS, JR., CHARLES BOCKHORN and J. ALFRED LUCKEY. EDWARD SKIDMORE was appointed Judge and Starter. The yachts entered were as follows:

First Class.

Name of Boat.	Commander.	Length of Boat. Ft.	Feet of Canvas.
Sweeny	Rear Com. J. Alfred Luckey	28	850
Willie (20 tons)	W. H. Cornet	28½	1,200
J. Van Vliet	M. R. Murphy	24½	900
Unknown	J. Cornet	22	500

Second Class.

Name of Boat.	Commander.	Length of Boat. Ft.	Feet of Canvas.
Fawn	Vice-Com. Alfred Moore	22	450
Restless (cat rig)	J. McKenna	18½	300
Thetis	J. H. Havens, Jr.	18½	300
Jersey Dutchman	A. K. Rich	18½	350
Flirt	Wm. Brockway	18½	350

The allowance made for canvas was the same as is allowed by the rules of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. The course over which they ran was estimated at twenty-one miles. About 12 o'clock the boats commenced getting to the anchorage ground preparatory to starting, when the *Willie* and *Flirt* drew out of the race, leaving the result to the remaining seven. At 12:30 o'clock Mr. SKIDMORE gave the signal to start, and, in another moment, the anchors were dragged in over the bows and the boats were floating off down stream like so many logs of wood. Not a breath of air stirred until, when opposite the foot of Thirtieth-street, a capful came along, and for a few minutes it appeared as though there would be a race. The men revived, the sheets were hauled hard aft, and everything was done that would tend to make the canvas draw; but, in a few minutes, this catspaw died away, and they were floating as before. This state of things continued until when off Bedloe's Island, the long-looked for and much-wished for wind was caught, and from that moment the race commenced.

The little craft flew swiftly over the homeward-bound track. They had the tide in their favor going out and coming. At 5:01 P. M. the *Unknown*, having covered all the ground required, quickly dropped anchor in front of the club-house and claimed the first prize. The *Dutchman* came next at 5:07, then the *Van Vliet* at 5:09; the *Sweeny* at 5:15, and the *Restless* at 5:26. The others came dropping in, one by one, between that time and dark, and soon all the little craft were resting quietly in front of the club-house.

The first prize was awarded to the *Unknown*, although Mr. RICH claims that, according to the rules allowing for canvas, he beat her with the *Dutchman*. He agreed, however, to be content for the present with the second prize, and the *Restless* took the third.

An Old Swindle.

HERMAN REUBERT and CHARLES HEINERMAN were arrested yesterday by Officers KING and HAWTHORN, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of swindling JOSEPHINE MOLL, of No. 356 West Thirtieth-street. It appears that these men are street peddlers and called on the complainant a few days ago and induced her to loan them $160 on some goods, a portion of which they exhibited, so making her believe that the entire lot was worth fully $250. Soon after the loan had been made, Mrs. MOLL discovered that the package of goods left with her as security had only been "sampled," and consisted of very inferior kinds of merchandise. When the prisoners were arraigned before Inspector DILKS, at the Central Office, he recognized them as having been arrested once or twice before on similar complaints. The Inspector rather startled the accused by his reminiscences, and at the same time surprised the complainant by informing her that she deserved to lose the money in the transaction as she had no doubt believed that she was doing a good stroke of business. The prisoners were given the alternative of going before a Magistrate or refunding the money obtained by them. They accepted the latter course, and succeeded in furnishing $35, with a promise of redeeming the goods by a payment of the balance. Both men were then sent before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, when they were discharged at the request of the complainant.

THE ALDERMANIC QUARREL.

McVeany vs. Culkin—Mayor Hall Recommends the Board to Deny the Authority of the Supreme Court—Mr. McVeany to be Refused His Seat.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the chair.

Mr. PINCKNEY said that he had been informed that the order of the Supreme Court, directing that Mr. MCVEANY, (Rep.,) be allowed a seat in the Board in place of Mr. CULKIN, (Dem.,) had been served on the Clerk of the Board and he hoped the same would be read.

Mr. MCVEANY said he appeared to claim his seat in the Board as a representative of the Ninth Assembly District.

The President said that the claim must be put in writing.

The following message from the Mayor was then read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

To the Board of Assistant Aldermen:

By the charter it is my duty to recommend any measures connected with the improvement of the City Government, and the matter now submitted seems within that scope.

I have just inspected an original judgment of the Supreme Court, entered by order of the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Fifth Judicial District, adjudging that JAMES E. MCVEANY is entitled to the seat of Assistant Alderman of the Ninth Assembly District, and that PETER CULKIN, the sitting member, is not entitled to such office. I am reliably informed that at your meeting to-day, armed with such judgment, Mr. MCVEANY will claim the seat.

This is the first time that I have heard of a Court undertaking to interfere with the right of a legislative body to judge of the election and returns of its own members in this country, although under the charter of 1830 the Supreme Court once passed upon qualifications. But the charter of 1857 provided that each Board of the Common Council shall be the judge of the election and returns as well as of the qualifications of its own members. This phrase "of election returns" was then for the first time in our charter history borrowed *verbatim* from the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and the phrase has always been properly construed to mean that only legislative bodies shall judge of the matter embraced by these words of power. It is your duty, of course, to respect any judgment of a Court. But it is also your duty out of self-respect and from a regard to the law of the State organizing your own body, to maintain its rights and privileges. The Board of Assistant Aldermen is now in place of the Board referred to in the charter of 1857. I have, therefore, to recommend that if Mr. MCVEANY shall present himself under the judgment of the Court you treat it in the nature of a contested claim, and that you refer the claim, whatever it may be, to a special committee, and cause to be cited before that Committee the said claimant and Mr. CULKIN and take the proper action to determine who is the rightful member. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

The order of the Supreme Court referred to in the message was also read.

Mr. GIBNEY then offered a resolution that the message of the Mayor and the claim of Mr. MCVEANY to a seat in the Board be referred to a special committee; which was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed members of the committee: Messrs. GIBNEY, (Dem.,) REILLY, (Dem.,) CREGIER, (Rep.)

After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned.

Plot to Break Hudson County Jail.

On Sunday afternoon, Mr. JONES, the Jailor of the Hudson County Jail, discovered a plot among the prisoners to break jail, and in effecting their object to use the most desperate means. For some time past Mr. JONES, from various suspicious actions on the part of several of the inmates, thought that such an attempt might be made; but had no idea of the gigantic plans in preparation. With great caution the prisoners were watched day and night, and while they were out of their cells, at various times, careful search was made for any evidence of the suspected plot. Nothing, however, could be discovered. On Sunday Mr. JONES determined to give them an opportunity to show their hand; and, as if perfectly unsuspicious, allowed them out of their cells at supper, and the free use of the corridor. They were strictly watched, however. Mr. JONES first noticed WILSON, (the notorious English pickpocket, who was recently sentenced to five years imprisonment for picking a lady's pocket in Jersey City,) walking toward the iron gate carrying something under his coat which looked like a gun. Mr. JONES then went for assistance, and returning followed WILSON into his cell, and there before he could make away with the implement found a piece of iron about four feet in length somewhat resembling a burglar's jimmy. Knives and picklocks were also found; several of the prisoners were implicated from the fact of weapons being found upon them. They were at once locked up, and yesterday morning were removed to Trenton. Had their designs not been discovered, there is no doubt that the men would have escaped, as they were well armed and could have easily forced their way through the gate when the jailer or his assistant opened it. The men are all desperate characters, and would not have desisted from their purpose, though it might entail the loss of human life. It is thought that the implements found were passed into the jail by way of the hospital.

New-York Harmonic Society.

A meeting of this flourishing organization was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue.

At 8 P. M. Dr. W. B. EAGER took the chair, and called the assembly to order. He said that, in accordance with the constitution, the time had arrived to nominate officers for election next Monday, and the following gentlemen were then proposed:

President, Messrs. Brouner and H. P. Marshal; First Vice-President, Messrs. D. B. Johnston, Provost, H. P. Marshall and J. H. Todd; Second Vice-President, Messrs. W. Wild, W. Kinsely, W. T. Hubbard; Corresponding Secretary, Messrs. Mapes, R. J. Johnston, W. Scorgie, D. B. Johnston; Financial Secretary, Dr. Janes and Mr. J. A. Thomas; Treasurer, Dr. Janes and Messrs. Provost, Hubbard, D. B. Johnston, G. N. Earle; Librarians, Messrs. Scorgie, W. Wild, Dr. Janes, J. H. Todd and Provost; Tenor Committee, Messrs. R. J. Johnston, D. B. Johnston, G. W. Earle, Mapes, Jewett, C. R. King, H. Conant, Geo. Gurley and F. Van Sickles; Bass Committee, Messrs. J. Seltzer, Strong, J. R. Curran, Hubbard J. King, Geo. H. Allen, W. Kinsely, Provost, W. H. Weeks and Jarboe.

After agreeing to meet next Monday evening at Dr. CROSBY'S Church, a member present suggested that as they had forsaken the barbarous principles of their predecessors in allowing lady members to vote, he hoped that every facility and encouragement would be extended to them for that purpose, and that they would come up "to a man" and vote.

A facetious member moved that the nominations be reopened and the names of lady candidates for office be received. This was carried unanimously, but the ladies nominated declined to appear on the ticket.

No further business being before the meeting, which was a cordial one in every respect, it was adjourned to the call of the Chair.

The Americus Club—Excursion to Alderney Park.

The Americus Club gave its second annual excursion to Alderney Park yesterday, leaving the pier foot of Christopher-street at 8 A. M. The Club is an association of gentlemen of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, and a great number of their friends rallied round them on the occasion. The respectability of the organization was a warrant for the way in which the programme of the day would be carried out, and all who were present seemed highly gratified with the arrangements which had been made for their enjoyment. After having amused themselves as well as possible the excursionists returned to the City much pleased with their day's relaxation.

The German Society for the Protection of Ignorant Litigants.

This Society, which about a week ago was temporarily organized, held a second meeting at No. 10 Stanton-street last evening, when Mr. KUHN presided, and a permanent organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, as prepared by a Committee previously appointed for that purpose. Immigrant runners and persons likely to swindle immigrants, are excluded from membership, and a trustee for each ward is to be appointed to take care of the interests of the Society in his district.

Additional members signed the roll, after receiving an explaination of the objects of the Society, which previously have been set forth in the TIMES.

Theft of Furs.

An examination was held yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, in the case of LOUIS LEVY, who has been under arrest on a charge of stealing $1,000 worth of mink skins from the wagon of F. W. SELIG, as it stood in front of No. 498 Broadway, on the 28th of April last. As the evidence showed that the accused had endeavored to sell a portion of the plunder and could not give an explanation of the manner in which he came into possession, he was accordingly held for trial.

The Alleged Malpractice Case of Dr. Arnaud—Action of the Coroner.

An investigation was to have been commenced yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of JAMES STRAPPE, who is supposed to have died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of poison given him, through ignorance or mistake, by Dr. DESIRE ARNAUD, of No. 148 Bleecker-street, as was fully narrated in the TIMES yesterday. The physician thus accused of malpractice was arrested by Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Ward, on the Coroner's warrant, when the prisoner positively denied all knowledge of STRAPPE or the cause of his death. The Coroner was unable to proceed in the case owing to the absence of witnesses, so adjourned the examination until to-day. Dr. ARNAUD is still in the custody of the Police.

Chess Tournament.

The Fourth Grand National Chess Tournament was inaugurated yesterday at Lieder's Café Europe, Nos. 12 and 14 Division-street. Among the more prominent players are the names of Eugene Delmar, Captain Mackenzie, Major Wernich, J. Mason, Frederick Perrin, Baron Paul Von Frankenberg, L. H. Hellwitz, John Mannery, George C. Helmbold, Dr. W. B. Jones of Washington, Mr. Seeligman, B. Rice, C. H. Stanley, J. Lissner, Henry Grayson, Dr. A. Knoop, Dr. J. P. Barnett, Dr. Chas. H. Lyon, J. Robins, M. Feintrich, and many others. Never before have as many strong players entered the lists, and this promises to be the most interesting that has yet been contested. The following score of games had been played up to midnight last night:

Names.	Won.	Lost.	Names.	Won.	Lost.
Manning	0	3	Grayson	2	0
Delmar	0	2	Flammenshine	2	0
Mason	2	1	Schlessl	1	3
Wernich	2	1	Robinson	2	2
Von Frankenberg	2	1	Knoop	0	2
Mackenzie	2	0			
Hellwitz	4	2	Total	22	22

The chess and reading rooms at the Europa have been elegantly refitted and put in complete order, and from this time may be considered as the recognized headquarters of the chess world in this City. The rooms are filled every night; and as newspapers from almost every part of the world are to be found on the tables, it is no wonder that the stranger finds it an agreeable and pleasant place to spend the evening.

Methodist Episcopal Lay Delegation.

At Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues, the congregation voted on the question of lay delegation yesterday evening. The number of votes polled was forty-one—thirty against and eleven for lay delegation. The Inspectors were Rev. F. BOTTOME, D. S. BEDELL and JUDSON SMITH.

The congregation of the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church voted last evening on lay representation. The whole number of votes cast was eighty-six; fifty-seven for and twenty-seven against the measure; also, two illegal votes. The election inspectors were Rev. C. B. LING, A. W. BADEAU and CHAS. IRVING.

At the Fourth-street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday evening, fifty-nine votes were cast on the question of lay representation—thirty-seven against, and twenty-two in favor of it. Rev. A. W. WYATT and S. GEDNEY were elected inspectors.

The Wilson Imbroglio.

The inquest on the body of ROBERT WILSON, who is said to have died under suspicious circumstances at Hudson City, was resumed last evening, before Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased had been treated kindly by his friends in Hudson City, and that there was nothing suspicious in the manner of his death. One witness swore that deceased admitted, before his death that he had been ill-treated by his children, and that some unpleasantness existed between himself and relatives, both sides trying to obtain possession of the old man and his money. The inquest was adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday afternoon, at 5:20 o'clock, the large wooden gutter on the eaves of the building No. 126 Nassau-street became filled with water by the leader getting choked up, and broke off, falling to the ground with a loud crash. A street lamp was demolished, and some expensive store windows broken by the falling timber, but fortunately no person was injured.

EMMA BROWN and JOHN LYONS quarreled last evening at their residence, No. 20 Mulberry-street, when EMMA stabbed her antagonist in the cheek and head, inflicting slight wounds. The arrival of the Police put an end to the *melee*, and EMMA being arrested, was locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and will be arraigned this morning before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court.

JOHN FRIEND, while at work yesterday afternoon at No. 73 Robinson-street, had both legs badly injured by a case of copper falling on them. He was taken home.

PATRICK MAINE fell last evening in Fifth-street, near First-avenue, while under the influence of liquor, and was badly injured about the head.

PATRICK WINTERS, a laborer, had his leg fractured yesterday at No. 455 Broadway, by some earth caving in on him while at work excavating. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY RECTOR, of No. 67 Mangin-street, and CHARLES MEYER, of No. 614 East Twelfth-street, both scavengers, were nearly suffocated yesterday in the vault of No. 29 Mulberry-street. They were, however, rescued by the Sixth Ward Police.

Brooklyn.

A German named FRANK SACHS was taken into custody yesterday by Officer FROST on a charge of burglary. The allegation is that the prisoner was implicated in the recent theft of jewelry and silverware, to the value of $1,200, from Mr. J. P. HARDING'S residence, Van Buren-street, near Bedford-avenue. He was held to answer.

The Board of Aldermen did not meet yesterday afternoon, no quorum being present.

The Floral Concert at Mr. BEECHER'S Church will be repeated this evening.

Westchester County.

The residence of GEORGE W. MCLEAN, Street Commissioner of New-York, at Glen Park, presented a scene of festivity and merry-making yesterday on the occasion of a visit of the Light Guards, of which Mr. MCLEAN is Major.

The members of the New-Rochelle Maennerchor celebrated their second anniversary in Lather's Woods yesterday, and were presented with a beautiful new flag by the German ladies of the town.

Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest yesterday morning upon the body of an unknown man who had been found floating in the East River off Port Morris. The deceased was about 45 years old, and from some marks on the pantaloons, it was supposed that he was accidentally drowned while trying to effect his escape from Randall's Island.

New-Jersey.

Judge WHITE, of Hoboken, issued a warrant last evening for the arrest of PAT DOHERTY of Hudson City on the charge of having attempted to criminally assault his niece, HARRIET LAWRENCE, a child aged thirteen years.

Hon. JAMES LYNCH, a well-known and highly-respected citizen of Jersey City, died yesterday at his residence. He was for two succeeding sessions a member of the State Assembly, and for many years represented the Second Ward of Jersey-City in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and of which he held the position of Director for a long time. In politics he was a Democrat, but was respected by all parties. The Hudson County Court of Sessions adjourned yesterday in consequence of Mr. LYNCH'S death.

JOHN FOX was tried before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, on the charge of kidnapping a little girl, the daughter of Mrs. SWINDLE, a pea-nut vendor, doing business at the Jersey City Ferry. He was found guilty. Sentence deferred.

It is reported that a party of 261 men left Hoboken on Sunday for Cuba, to reinforce the insurgents.

Officer LOUIS ECKART, of the Hoboken Police, committed suicide yesterday. He walked over to Jersey City and there drowned himself near the Pavonia Ferry, having first divested himself of his coat and vest. No cause is assigned for the act. An inquest will be held on the remains Thursday evening next.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, June 21—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 80¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 20¼; Illinois, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 21—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens active.

Middling Uplands ... 12¼d.@12½d.

Middling Orleans ... 12½d.@12¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Monday, June 21.

Sugar, 39s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 39s. 9d. for do. afloat. Whale Oil, £40 10s. ⅌ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 3d. Turpentine, 29s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, June 21—1 P. M.

Consols for money, 92⅞; account, 92⅞@93⅛. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 80¾. Erie Railway shares, 20; Illinois Centrals, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 21—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues active, and the prices have advanced a fraction since the opening. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.@12¾d. It is now thought that the sales of the day will be 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 25s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 77s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Monday, June 21.

COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady. Low Middlings, afloat, 142f. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, June 21—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92⅞ for the account; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾; Illinois Central Railway shares, 94¾; Erie Railway, 20.

PARIS, Monday, June 21.

Bourse dull. Rentes, 70f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 21—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands ... 12¼d.@12½d.

Middling Orleans ... 12½d.@12¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, California White, 9s. 9d.; No. 2 Red Western, 8s. 10d. Other Breadstuffs unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 72s. ⅌ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow closed at 46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, June 21—4:30 P. M.

SUGAR—On spot firm at 39s. 3d.; afloat easier at 39s. 6d. Tallow, 46s. 3d. Linseed Oil dull.

ANTWERP, Monday, June 21.

Petroleum firm; Standard White, 47¼f.

HAVRE, Monday, June 21.

Cotton, 142f. for Tres Ordinaire on spot.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 21.

FLOUR quiet and firm; Spring Extras, $5@$6 25. WHEAT firm and active; sales of No. 1 at $1 21@$1 23; No. 2 is higher; sales at $1 24. CORN firm and active; sales at 65¼c.@65¾c. for No. 2. OATS quiet and higher; sales of No. 2 at 61¼c.@61¾c. RYE firm and higher, at $1 01 for No. 1. BARLEY dull and nominal. HIGHWINES quiet and steady at 95c. MESS PORK—Buyers and sellers are apart; $32 50 was offered, but $32 75 was asked. LARD firm and quiet at 19¼c.@19½c. Sweet-pickled HAMS firm at 15¼c.@16¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS firm at 12¼c.@13c., loose. CATTLE dull and lower at $5 50@$6 87½ for Cows; $6 25@$6 75 for Fair to Choice. Live HOGS dull and lower, at $8 10@$8 25 for Common, $8 50@$8 90 for Fair to Medium, $9 00@$9 90 for Good to Choice. RECEIPTS for two days—4,300 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat, 148,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 2,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 196,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 2,600 bushels Rye, 6,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 21.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 128,000 bushels; Oats, 90,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 232,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 74,000 bushels. FREIGHTS weaker—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c. to New-York. FLOUR firm; sales 800 bbls. City ground at $6@$6 25; 800 bbls. White Western at $7 50@$7 75. RYE FLOUR nominal at $5 75. WHEAT excited, in fair demand and quoted with good inquiry; sales 50,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 31; later, 40,000 bushels do. at $1 33; some holders asking $1 35 at the close. No trade done in Chicago Wheat. CORN quiet and higher at the close; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 71c.; 800 bushels do. 72c. in lots; 15,000 bushels do. at 72c.@72¼c., and 16,000 bushels do. at 73c., closing firm. OATS nominal at 69c.@69½c.; no buyers at these figures, but holders firm. PORK and LARD firm at previous rates. HIGHWINES quiet and firm; sales 50 bbls. at 97c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 21.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR heavy and declined 25c.@50c. on medium and lower grades; Spring Superfine, $4@$4 15; Extra, $4 65@$5; Double Extra, $5 25@$6. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm; Mixed, 66c.@80c. in bulk; 69c.@70c. in sacks; Choice White, 80c.@81c. OATS dull at 65c.@68c. RYE advancing; sales at $1 05@$1 08. PROVISION firm. MESS PORK $33 75@$34. BACON—Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c. Canvassed Sugar-cured Hams, 21c. LARD firm at 19¼c.@20c. for Choice Steam. WHISKY firm at 95c. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. HOGS $7@$8. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,300 bbls. Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 21.

COTTON quiet and steady at 33c.@33½c. for Middlings. FLOUR dull, and market favors buyers; Howard-street Superfine, $5@$5 75; Howard-street Extra, $5 75@$7; Howard-street Family, $6@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6; City Mills Extra, $6 50@$7 25; City Mills Family, $8@$10 75; Western Superfine, $5@$5 50; Western Extra, $5 75@$7; Western Family, $7 50@$8 25. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull and lower; White, 93c.@95c.; Yellow, 84c.@87c. OATS unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $34. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 18c.@18¼c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.@18¾c.; Shoulders, 15¼c. HAMS, 21c.@22c. LARD firm at 20c.@20½c. WHISKY firm and scarce at $1 05@$1 04.

ALBANY, Monday, June 21.

With increased receipts of BEEVES and a much inferior average quality, there was a decline of ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb., live weight, compared with the prices of last week. The highest price received was 9¼c. ⅌ lb., live weight, for a drove of 70 fine Illinois, averaging 1,400 lbs. Good butchering Cattle sold at 8c.@8¼c.; fair to good at 7½c.@8c.; the sales were about 2,500 head. SHEEP were in large supply, and there was a falling off in the demand; the market was tame and fully ½c. ⅌ lb. lower. HOGS are in fair demand, and prices rule ¼c. ⅌ lb. higher than last week.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, June 21.

COTTON dull and easier; sales, 130 bales; Middlings at 32¼c.; receipts, 349 bales; exports, 2,200 bales. GOLD, 137¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 150½@151; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. SUGAR—Prime, 13c.@13¼c.; Common, 10c.@11c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, $1 25; Treble Extra, $6 50. OATS dull at 71c. BRAN, 75c.@$1 10. HAY, $26. PORK held at $35. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD—Tierce, 20c.@21c.; Keg, 21c.@22c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, 95c.@97½c. COFFEE—Prime, 16¼c.@16¾c.; fair, 14½@15¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 21.

COTTON unchanged; Middling Uplands, 33½c.; Middling Orleans, 34½c. FLOUR dull; holders press on the market; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $7@$8. WHEAT unchanged; Red, $1 55@$1 60; Amber, $1 60@$1 65. RYE steady at $1 35. CORN less active; Yellow, 94c.@95c.; High Mixed, 90c.; Mixed Western, 88c.@89c. OATS steady; Western, 74@76c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, in bulk, 18c.; Refined, 30¼c. COFFEE quiet. SUGAR dull at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Fair and Good Refining.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 21.

FLOUR steady; Family, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT advancing and scarce. CORN unchanged. RYE advancing and scarce; sales at $1 25. OATS steady and unchanged. COTTON firm at 32c. for Middlings. WHISKY firm at 96c. MESS PORK offered freely; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $32. BULK MEATS held at 13½c.@16c. for loose Shoulders and Sides; sales, 50,000 lbs. Shoulders packed at 13¼c. BACON firm at 14¼c. for Shoulders, and 17¼c.@18¼c. for Sides; sales small. LARD quiet at 19½c. GOLD, 137. MONEY close.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, June 21.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 26 for No. 1, and $1 21½ for No. 2. OATS steady at 66c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. RYE nominally unchanged. BARLEY quiet at $1 15. GRAIN FREIGHTS lower; Wheat to Buffalo, 5¼c.; to Oswego, 12¼c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 111,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Monday, June 21.

FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT steady and active; Amber, $1 30@$1 36¼; No. 1 White, $1 55; No. 2 Amber, $1 32. CORN—sales of No. 1 at 69¼c.; No. 2 at 68c. OATS unchanged. RYE in good demand at $1. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 2,300 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 21.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $4 25. WHEAT steady; Red, $1 30@$1 35. CORN, 70c. OATS, 70c. RYE, $1 20. TOBACCO quiet; sales, 136 hhds. at $5 50@$12 75. PROVISIONS advancing. MESS PORK $33@$33 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19¼c. LARD in tierces, 19¼c. HIGHWINES steady at 95c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 21.

Beef CATTLE dull and declined ¼c.@¼c. ⅌ lb.; sales 1,540 head at 9c.@9¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 7c.@8¼c. for fair to good do.; 5c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. gross for common. SHEEP lower; sales 12,000 head at 4½c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb., gross. HOGS in fair demand at an advance; sales 3,400 head, at $12@$12 50 for slop; $14 ⅌ cwt. net for corn-fed.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 21.

COTTON quiet and unchanged; receipts, 200 bales; exports, 562 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—New, $1 25. CORN, 80c. OATS dull at 76c. PORK, $34. LARD firm at 20c.@21¼c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 19c.

DETROIT, Monday, June 21.

WHEAT advanced 2c.@3c. for No. 1 White Fair; sales of Extra at $1 67; No. 1, $1 49@$1 50; No. 2, $1 27@$1 29; No. 1 Amber, $1 31. CORN dull. OATS firm at 65c.@66c.

MOBILE, Monday, June 21.

COTTON—Demand limited and market closed quiet; sales, 350 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 22 bales; exports, 2,155 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, June 21.

Spirits TURPENTINE, 38¼c. RESIN, $1 80@$4. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged at $2 80@$3. TAR steady at $2 25.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 21.

COTTON quiet but firm; sales, 25 bales; Middling, 31c.; receipts, 236 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, June 21.

COTTON market quiet and unchanged; sales, 125 bales; receipts, 72 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, June 21.

COTTON market dull but stiffer; sales nominal; Middlings, 31c.; receipts, 31 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 21.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 103¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31¼; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 138¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 21—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	W.	Raining	60
Halifax	S.	Cloudy	61
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	62
New-York	W.	Clear	80
Philadelphia	W.	Clear	78
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	82
Washington	S. W.	Clear	85
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	87
Oswego	N.	Cloudy	69
Buffalo	N. E.	Cloudy	68
Pittsburg	—	Showery	77
Chicago	N. E.	Hazy	64
Mobile	N.	Clear	84
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	81
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	84
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	84
Augusta, Ga.	—	Clear	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	June 22	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	June 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	June 24	New-York	Bremen.
Liberia	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	June 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	June 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	June 26	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	June 24	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 8:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

Every one now a days has something to say about Henry Raymond, Ed. This is not strange. A thing of beauty always commands praise. Even KNOX'S competitors in business are willing to allow that his styles are the best. It would be useless for them not to do so. KNOX, therefore, stands now, as he has for years, the first and foremost in his line of business.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 21—In steamship *Nevada*, from Liverpool.—Geo. L. Tapscott, Miss Inez Tapscott, Miss Lovelace Tapscott, Miss Helena Tapscott, Captain Ashton, Mrs. Ashton, Wm. Ashton, Miss Evelyn Ashton, Miss Louise Ashton, Mr. G. N. Sheppard, H. Marshall, Mrs. Ward, Mr. A. Gibson, H. Payne, J. Soutter, Rev. H. Hitchings, Mr. Ronald Ashton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 34 | Moon sets.. 3 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 06 | Gov. Island. 6 55 | Hell Gate.. 8 27

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 21.

Arrived.

Steamship Nevada, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool June 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Blackstone, Loveland, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Louis J. Belloni.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Commander, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Concordia, (Norw.,) Johannsen, Newport, England, 63 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had fine weather.

Bark Edward Hill, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Marston, Menton 51 ds., with lemons to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had fine weather. Passed Gibraltar May 20.

Bark John Worster, (of Boston,) Knowles, Amoy Feb. 26, with tea to John Caswell & Co.—vessel to Henry Hasting & Co. Passed Anjier March 12; Cape Good Hope April 22. Crossed the equator May 28, in lon. 35 W.

Bark La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres 53 ds., with hides to R. W. Ropes. Crossed the equator May 30, in lon. 39, and had moderate weather.

Bark Yumuri, Johnson, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark New-York, Gibbs, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Jas. Borland & Co.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Sheldon, Port-au-Prince 12 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Providenza, (Ital.,) Dodero March 4, with mdse. and 4 passengers to J. B. Phillips & Sons. Had strong westerly winds during first part of passage. Passed Gibraltar April 8; has been 6 weeks N. W. of Bermuda with light winds and calms.

Brig Acera, (Br.,) Fenore, Pernambuco 41 ds., with sugar to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Crossed the equator May 13, in lon. 35. May 29, lat. 12 N., lon. 45, during a northerly gale, carried away the head of the foremast, lost and split sails.

Brig M. Louise Miller, (of Boston,) Leighton, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar, &c., and 1 passengers to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Leona, (Br.,) Tingley, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with building stone to J. L. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Venus, (of St. John, N. F.,) Williams, Green Pond, N. F., 10 ds., in ballast to H. J. Routh & Sons. Has had light westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Virginia, Johnson, St. Pierre, Martinique 18 ds., with sugar to S. R. Reynal & Son. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Pass By, (of Salcombe,) Bushnell, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bully. Passed Gibraltar May 5, and has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Edith Morgan, (of Newport, Eng.,) Murray, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bully. Crossed the equator May 17, and has had light winds and calms since leaving the trades.

Schr. Bismarck, (Br.,) Grant, Caisland 7 ds., with pineapples to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Isabella, (of New-London,) Denison, San Blas 23 ds., with cocoanuts to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Anthea Godfrey, Godfrey, Appalachicola 20 ds., with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Norwester, (of Gloucester,) Foster, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Matilda, Stevens, Carthagena 18 ds., with rubber, fustic, &c., to Ribon & Munoz.

Schr. Louise Munson, Tolly, South Amboy, for Dighton.

Schr. Wm. V. King, Van Cleaf, Rondout, for Wareham.

Schr. Fanny Fern, (of Brixham,) Decent, Messina 56 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bully. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage; was 20 ds. in the Mediterranean.

Schr. Wellington, Parker, Bangor, 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Willie Martin, Doyle, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Empire, Stewart, Augusta, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Samuel N. Smith, Barrett, Leeteville, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles, staves, &c., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Eva, Turner, Virginia.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Batty, Virginia.

Schr. R. R. Steelman, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. Montevale, Lippincott, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Frank Maria, Holt, Albany, for Bangor.

Schr. Iris, Stevens, Providence.

Schr. C. Chamberlain, Miller, Providence.

Schr. Otis, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. St. James, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. Maud, Mallock, New-Haven.

Schr. Alida, Eaton, Newport.

Schr. Collier, Crosby, New-Bedford.

Schr. Z. Kenyon, Sawyer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. Freeman, Eldridge, Pawtucket.

Schr. American Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. D. Potter, Potter, Nantucket.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Sticking, Portland.

Schr. Gipsey, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Jas. Nelson, McCumber, Taunton.

Schr. Lady Adams, Everett, Providence.

Schr. Editor, Black, New-Haven.

Schr. Moses G. Leonar, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. E. H. Clarke, Williams, Virginia.

Schr. S. Morgan, Nichols, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Sailed.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.

Below.

Bark Maggie V. Hugg, Hugg, from Matanzas.

Bark Harvest Moon, Bartlett, from Caibarien.

Bark Louisa Cook, (Br.,) Cook, from Matanzas.

Brig Ethel Bolton, (Br.,) Ryder from Sagua.

Brig Sabina, (Br.,) Terrio, from Manzanilla—(By pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.)

A Norwegian bark from Newport, England, supposed the Concordia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 21.—Arr. steamships George Appold, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; ships Magnet, from New-York; Success, from New-Orleans; bark Tremont, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, June 21.—Arr. steamer J. W. Everman, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Aspinwall, Port-au-Prince.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 20.—Arr. bark Lucy A. Nichols, from Havana for New-York.

The Captain and six of the crew are down with the yellow fever.

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Cld. brig Lena Thurlow, from Buenos Ayres.

Arr. schr. Anna & Susan, from Boston.

WILMINGTON, June 21.—Arr. yesterday, steamers W. P. Clyde, New-York.

Sld. yesterday, steamer Fairbanks, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

J. L. Bowman—Schr., from Mobile for Havre, June 18, lat. 35 50, lon. 73 50.

Roanoke—Bark, from Rio Janeiro for Philadelphia, June 18, lat. 37, lon. 74.

Caseno—Bark, from Pensacola for New-Haven, 7 ds. out, June 17, lat 38, lon. 73.

Ethan Tucker—Brig, from Cienfuegos for Portland, Me., June 17, lat. 35 15, lon. 73 44.

Amazon—Bark, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, May 29, lat. 6 30 N., lon. 28 W.

Maggie—Bark, (of Maitland, N. S.,) from Matanzas for Havre, June 18, lat. 34 16, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

At Martinique, June 6, brigs Unicorn (Dutch) and Conquerall, (Br.,) for New-York in 2 ds.; schr. Warren, for Hampton Roads, sailed June 3.

At San Blas, May 29, schr. Julia, for New-York in 15 ds.

At Port-au-Prince, June 8, schr. Josephine, just arrived.

At Baracoa, June 10, schrs. Frank Treat, to sail next day; Sarah Maria and Race Horse, for New-York, and F. J. Curtis, for Boston.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The steamship Virginia, from New-York, arrived at this port day before yesterday.

The steamship Manhattan, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

The steamship Tarifa, from New-York, arrived at this port at 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 21.—The steamship Weser, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

GLASGOW, June 21.—The steamship Dacian, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

BREST, June 21.—The steamship Ville de Paris, which sailed from New-York on the 12th of June, arrived at this port to-day, on her way to Havre.

LONDONDERRY, June 21.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec, has arrived.

SPEECH OF HENRY LA FARGE, AT LEBANON HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

Last night the Radical Republicans attended to hear the following speech:

The Republican victories in Rhode Island and Missouri give a new sign of life in the loyal population of the East and West, stimulating ambition in favor of the Government in its resistance to the reconciliation of independence. The loyal people and Radicals in the States of Virginia, Missouri and Texas, the Conservatives and Democrats, are active yet, frantic in their cause more than ever hopeless, the Commanding General in Texas opposed voting in July, because of the crime and lawlessness, and decides that there has been any diminution of crime or change in political sentiment since General Grant's election; the lawsuits of members in Virginia, the call for a Conservative State Convention, show that they are not yet at the end of their treason in the war for the existence of the nation, and that the subjugated Copperheads speaking from the mouths of their compatriots natural blasphemy against legitimate order and liberty, mutilating Government in its repugnance to order and State Government, properly point out invariable determination to prevent new success against the patriotic Radicals. It is impossible to expect moderation in the Conservatives and Democrats. The supporters they elect bring all their forces to oppose reconciliation, helping insurgents and disloyal people pursuing foot by foot the fraternal love for independence with political degradation, and crowning their combinations with assassination. Ex-President Johnson in his speech at Knoxville, Tenn., says: "I would to God that the Government had not a dollar to carry on war. Yes, a despotic Congress may go on until it takes away the liberties of the people, but I feel that I stood as a breakwater to the Government and arrested its progress for a time. The Executive branch cannot make laws, neither can the Judiciary, but the Legislative branch, under the pretence of making laws, can trample upon the liberties of the people. The determination of the people South is to influence the disloyal States against the great principle of Constitutional right which are consolidated in our institutions and manifest that their purpose is to prevent the coöperation of the Government to extinguish passions, smother discord and protect liberty and respect for Constitutional right." Again he says, referring to the attempted degradation of white men by disfranchisement, that the State of Tennessee is unrepublican in form, the continued antipathy to law and jurisdiction of the Constitution, the liberty of the citizen at the mercy of these disloyal voters, no amnesty should be given, they should be made to take the test oath. No revolutionary compromise should be made in the States where the existence of the Constitution has been saved by the prudence of Governor Brownlow.

These States, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia must have military governments; they are waiting, no doubt, for another rebellion. Jefferson Davis, this man who tried to get on a throne and bury a people in ruins by the bullet of an assassin, the full and free will demand that he should be tried; this leader of a faction, already demonstrating by revolutionary acts and vengeance, and ambitious intrigues their hate of the Government. The national cry for vengeance demands the trial of Jefferson Davis. Those same men are preparing again, no doubt, by their intrigues beyond the Mississippi, the Kuklux murders of loyal people, to conspire against the sovereignty of the people; the pardons given to Arnold and Spangle, show the great design to give support to the institutions and interests of the rebels. The American people ought to keep to the Constitutional charter. The essential conditions of the liberty of democracy, dominated by popular passions, copperhead Democrats and Conservatives, prevents a full restoration of the Government and reconciliation of national opinion. The organization of the attributes of the great charter of civil liberty, that the right of voting shall not be denied on account of race, color, nativity, property qualification for the return of great civil institutions in the code of subordination, to the social reconstruction of anterior institutions to personal rights, of public interest and control of social order and civilization.

New-York City the abyss of rebellion is prey to terrorism, where the hatched passions of England, and the recruiting party for the subsidizing of the rebel cause, in votes and speeches by the rebel and Conservative Republican Ecumenical Council for the new disruption of the Government, probably by some assassin like Booth, where the Democratic ticket elected by the recruiting of some mutiny in a State prison, electing representatives worthy in conscience and honor of those faithful partisans to loyal government, the last conspiration of the miserable brutes to eradicate free government, whose Conservative and Democratic necks should be stretched till their loyalty to the Government becomes superior to their nominations.

The Radical Republicans are the only party who conserve security and liberty, which they have fought for with so much loyalty, confirming political liberty in the administration of legislative, judicial and administrative government. The complete disorganization of the political principles of the system of administration adopted by the Conservatives and Democrats, operating for the overturning of the national Government, the bad administration and dishonor of the legitimate views of the opinion of the Government, and abandonment of public reforms, not respecting the political existence of the Government, have been removed by General Grant by nominations of the principles proclaiming right of self-government, the country of the principles of the Radical Party, is the vast circuit which encloses the universe, no brothers of those sisters of treason, shall separate the divine and human principles in the Declaration of Independence from that vault beneath which in the immensity of time now shine the thirty-six stars of liberty, filling the universe with titles of gold and silver, of sublime justice, showing that for all nations the human race shall rise to confound evil.

The United States in the nominations made for our foreign policy should be most radical. Our relations with England should not be compromised or put in jeopardy by guaranteeing Administrative weakness or indifference in proclaiming the judgment of the people. The stratagems and promises of the English Government in our administrative weakness in the great rebellion should be prevented by sentiments of justice and respect for decrees of opinion and independent dignity. The remembrance of the paternal hearth and the fields of the States where were heard the songs of freedom in the morning of life, covered by scenes of desolation, murder and violence, England, who in her secret associations and federations killed thought, mutilated liberty, propagated war, and desolated the shores of our country. In the vast system of indemnity she will yet see all the forces of the sentiments of defence against oppression, and the inalienable rights of justice and the impressed seal of rigid and absolute equality, the wood is yet green, and the leaves will blossom on my own my native land; the national heart will murmur at the traditions of freedom and the sovereign judge for the reconciliation of events and circumstances will be the freemen of the Republic for the negotiation of opinion, owners of the constitutional liberty of the time.

In the magnificence and grandeur of political independence in that universal empire of freedom; shining with the light and beauty of freedom, we see the legitimate reign of Democratic sovereignty, triple alliance of dignity, force and justice, principles of Christianity after the usurpation of the dynasty of democracy.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

Freeman & Burr,

CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

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Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHEVIOT SUITS OF ALL MIXTURES, at FREEMAN & BURR'S. Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

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BATHING SUITS and Underwear of all kinds, at FREEMAN & BURR'S. Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

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IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

PARIS, LONDON, BERLIN, VIENNA.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF MODERN SCIENCE.

THE SEINE!

The river that supplies Paris with water, contains large quantities of limestone. Not only travelers and strangers, but the native population of Paris, suffer the most distressing annoyance from its powerful diuretic and weakening effects on the kidneys, bladder and bowels. Such distressing annoyance do the people who drink this water suffer, that every three or four minutes, almost like quicksilver, it passes out of the system from the bowels and through the kidneys, bladder and urethra, rendering a promenade at all times, especially to ladies, a painful and to strangers mortifying exertion; beside the constant drain on these organs induces the most serious diseases of the kidneys, bladder, uterus, bowels, &c., that often require years to correct and remove. Hundreds of Americans who have visited Paris and other parts of Europe have returned broken down in health, and their kidneys, bladder and other organs almost destroyed from the terrible effects of these waters. To remedy this great evil, and enable travelers to drink the waters of the Seine, and, in fact, all waters that occasion pain, distress and annoyance,

DR. RADWAY

suggested that twenty drops of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

be added to every tumbler of water, or one-third of one 50-cent bottle to one quart, to be drank at pleasure; it would not only improve the water, but protect the system against all pain, distress, or any evil from this source. This remedy was tried by several Americans the past season; it acted like a charm, preventing and quickly curing all painful discharges from the kidneys, bladder, urethra and bowels. No traveler should visit Europe, and especially Paris, London, and the principal cities on the Continent, without taking a package of Radway's Ready Relief along.

It stops all acute pains in from

ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

and cures diarrhea, cholera, cholera morbus, cramps, spasms, and all painful discharges, in from

TEN TO THIRTY MINUTES.

The READY RELIEF will secure every one absolute freedom from these distressing afflictions, while the

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

will restore the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, Uterus, Womb, Bowels, Liver, to their natural and vigorous condition—if through any cause these organs have become injured, ulcerated, weakened, or disturbed in their functions.

Since the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has supplied so important a want, the demand has been so great that Dr. RADWAY has been urged to establish depots for its sale in the principal European cities, and is at present negotiating for its introduction on an extensive scale. In the course of a few months our people will be supplied with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT and PILLS at the same prices in Paris, London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, as in this City.

Price 50 cents per bottle for the Ready Relief; $1 for the Sarsaparillian Resolvent; 25 cents per box for the Radway's Pills, by druggists everywhere, and at Dr. RADWAY'S Medical Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PACKAGES FOR TRAVELERS.

For the convenience of travelers, packages are put up containing one dozen bottles of Relief, $5. Half-dozen bottles of Resolvent, $5. Half-dozen boxes of Pills, (coated,) $1 25.

THE READY RELIEF IS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY AS A PREVENTIVE AND CURE OF SEA-SICKNESS.

In purchasing Sarsaparilla, see that the words SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT are on the label of each bottle. Ask for Dr. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN; you will then get the active principle of pure SARSAPARILLA.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 291, June 21, 1869. 44, 4, 39, 9, 24, 27, 26, 28, 64, 53, 2, 32, 16, 74.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 292, June 21, 1869. 67, 57, 31, 23, 38, 24, 4, 73, 2, 75, 26, 14.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 413, June 21, 1869. 11, 17, 9, 48, 59, 53, 60, 12, 4, 75, 6, 32, 47, 1.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 414, June 21, 1869. 58, 17, 1, 73, 40, 35, 77, 57, 51, 53, 62, 50.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHERS, WITH PORCELAIN LININGS, Lighter, Cleaner and Better than any Others Made. TIFFANY & CO., 550 & 552 BROADWAY.

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SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, Silks, Grenadines, Organdies, Robes, Lawns, Poplins, Bareges, Percales, Piques, English, French and DOMESTIC PRINTS. SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS, HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS, MOURNING GOODS AND UPHOLSTERY. ALSO, SUMMER CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, PARASOLS, SEASIDE AND SUN UMBRELLAS, VERY LOW AT RETAIL.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

COMPOSITE IRON WORKS. Exclusive manufacturers of PATENT COMPOSITE WROUGHT-IRON GATES, RAILING AND GUARDS. IMPROVED WIRE, BANK, COUNTER AND OFFICE RAILING. LAWN, COTTAGE AND FARM FENCE. VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &c. IRON FURNITURE, STABLE FITTINGS, &c. CHASE & CO., No. 109 Mercer-st., near Prince, Formerly No. 524 Broadway.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Tennyson's Idyl, DORA.

Messrs. Frederic Robinson, C. H. Vandenhoff, H. F. Daly, Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Kittie Blanchard and others in the cast.

The burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Messrs. Stuart Robson, H. Pearson, H. F. Daly, H. Josephs, Misses Kittie Blanchard, Mary Cary and others.

Musical Director.............Mr. Charles Koppitz

Seats may be obtained at the box office; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the General Ticket Office, No. 113 Broadway.

Doors open at 7¾. Overture at 8.